# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

*INCREASED TAXATION—THE APPROPRIATION BILL.*

NO ACTION LOOKING TO AN INCREASE OF TAXES TO BE TAKEN AT PRESENT—PROBABLE EXPULSION OF THE MORMON DELEGATE—THE SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSE DELEGATION—MR. WHITELAW REID'S ARREST—A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—No action will be taken in the House with reference to the imposition of new taxes till the Secretary of the Treasury has been further heard from. It will take considerable time to make the calculations and investigations upon which the bills that he is preparing to submit to the Committee on Ways and Means must be based. The recommendations of the President's Message for the increase of taxes will be embraced in the bill, and other articles will be included which the House can strike out if it chooses. There is no doubt but in some form additional revenues will be provided by Congress before adjournment. There will be no further legislation concerning the currency, as it would be hopeless to undertake to unite a majority upon any proposition in advance of the bill that has passed.

PROBABLE EXPULSION OF DELEGATE CANNON.

It is expected that the Committee on Elections will to-morrow report to the House the resolution for the expulsion of George Q. Cannon, Delegate from Utah Territory. The friends of the resolution think it will secure a majority of the House, and a majority is sufficient to cause his name to be dropped from the roll.

THE ARREST OF MR. WHITELAW REID—A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED BY THE HOUSE.

The House to-day had its attention called to the arrest of Mr. Reid on the suit of Gov. Shepherd, and decided, by considerably more than a two-third majority, to have the matter examined by a special committee. Judge Hoar introduced the resolution of inquiry, and will be Chairman of the committee, and while he committed himself in no way upon the merits of the case, his offering the resolution is enough to show that he believes the privileges of the House have been violated. Gen. Butler was the only one to speak against the resolution. It is generally admitted that a witness brought to Washington to testify before a committee of either House should have immunity from arrest. Otherwise it would be easy, by instituting an investigation and summoning witnesses, to bring parties who could not be otherwise arrested within the jurisdiction of the District courts. The point is made in this case that Mr. Reid was not here upon regular summons of the committee, but in response to a telegraphic request, and therefore is not technically within the jurisdiction of the House. If this point should prove to be well taken, witnesses will be hereafter careful not to voluntarily surrender themselves to a committee of Congress, but will wait for formal process. If the House should interfere in this instance, it would be like obeying the injunction to heap coals of fire on the head of an enemy, for there are a great many in the House who have been personally assailed in the columns of the *Tribune* without any more justification than Reid gave the committee for his endeavor to smirch some of its members with the corruptions of Pacific Mail.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.

A large delegation of supposed sailors from New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, appeared to-day before the House Committee on Commerce asking for the modification or repeal of the Shipping act of 1872. They charge that under the act the Shipping Commissioners, through agents or runners of the shipping office, extort a fee of $1 to $7 from each sailor shipped. This imposition, it is alleged, is not practiced openly, but is a secretly-extorted fee for early employment. A number of the men related what they stated was their experience under the act in obtaining employment. Several stated that Duncan & Sons, the Commissioners at New-York, had been paid money by them. One man stated he had given the two younger sons of Mr. Duncan numerous boxes of cigars for accepting men. Numerous complaints, neither new nor very definite, of unfair dealing were made against the New-York Commissioners. The committee will make inquiry into the allegations, and, if the facts will warrant, will report a law to correct the abuses. Before visiting the Capitol, the delegation paraded the streets with music and banners. They visited the White House, where they met the President, and presented him with a copy of their memorial. The President briefly replied to them, and the "sailors" responded with three cheers. The Secretary of the Navy was also visited.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXCUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was resumed by the Senate to-day. The paragraph reported by the committee providing for a Bureau of Statistics and Commerce was amended so as to leave the Statistics Bureau as at present constituted, imposing upon that bureau the additional duty of gathering and collecting statistics relating to commerce among the States, including construction and operation of railroads, charges imposed for freight and passengers, and the tonnage transported. An additional sum of twenty thousand dollars is appropriated to enable the Bureau to perform the additional labor. No other alterations were made to the bill as reported. But two pages of the bill now remain to be acted on.

THE CENTENNIAL—CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS—A SMALL APPROPRIATION TO BE ASKED FOR.

A. T. Goshorn, Director General of the National Centennial, is here, and will file to-morrow, with the Secretary of the Interior, the annual report of the Centennial Commission as required by act of Congress. Mr. Goshorn reports that the enterprise is moving forward with encouraging rapidity. The buildings are all under contract, and will be fully completed by Feb. 1, 1876. The work of preparation is so well advanced that the failure which marked the opening day at the Vienna Exposition cannot occur at Philadelphia. It is not the purpose of the Commission to apply to Congress for an appropriation to aid in the erection of buildings or other work of preparation. This has been amply provided for, and while an appropriation would give additional success to the enterprise, the Commission feel that the Exhibition is guaranteed without regard to aid from Congress. In the report to be filed to-morrow the Commission will ask Congress to make an appropriation to provide for the premiums to be offered contributors. The amount of the appropriation asked for will not exceed four hundred thousand dollars. The Commission will also ask Congress to authorize the President to detail at least one regiment of United States troops for guard duty during the continuance of the Exhibition. The report will be accompanied by tables and drawings, showing the extent of the buildings, their cost, and purposes to which each will be devoted. Mr. Goshorn is convinced that everything will be in readiness to formally open the Exhibition on the 1st day of May, 1876.

"HIS FELLOWS AND MY FELLOWS"—A SLIGHT CONTROVERSY.

In executive session of the Senate to-day Senator Hamilton, of Texas, called up the nominations of the officials appointed in that State before the assembling of Congress, which he charged his colleague, Mr. Flanagan, with purposely withholding from the Senate. Mr. Flanagan denied this. He said in the case of the Customs officers and Postmasters charges were pending which could not be investigated because of the absence of Senators Chandler and Ramsey, the former being Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and the latter Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices. Besides, he could not understand why Hamilton should complain of delay. "His fellows," said Flanagan, "are all in, and mine are all out." That settled the controversy.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

REPORT OF THE ENGINEERS ON THE DEEPENING OF THE OUTLETS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day the report of the Board of Engineers appointed to prepare plans and estimates for the deepening of one or more of the natural outlets of the Mississippi River, and also for a canal from the river to the Gulf. After a thorough examination of the entire subject they say there is no doubt a designated point of South Pass would be the best, as it would give an unobstructed water-way to commerce in place of a narrow and obstructed one. If the question of cost and maintenance be considered, there is for the St. Philip Canal the estimated sum of $11,514,200, against $7,942,110 for the Pass. While the board are of opinion that the canal can be built at the estimated cost, they recommend that the South Pass of the Mississippi be improved by the plan which they submit. They further recommend that if Congress decide to open one of the Passes of the river, the entire sum necessary to accomplish the work be appropriated at once, or in some way be made available. If the mouth of the river is to be improved by jetties, the work when begun should be pushed as rapidly as possible to its entire completion.

THE ADDITIONS TO THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to include the following items in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill: For refunding to the States their expenses in raising volunteers, $297,000; for the construction and maintenance of military telegraph lines, especially in Texas, New-Mexico, and Arizona, $55,000; for the publication of official records of the war of the rebellion, $50,000; for the collection of bounty, prize money, and other claims of colored soldiers, (being the continuation of the work of the late Freedmen's Bureau,) $45,000; for the Freedmen's Hospital, $45,000. The committee also, after considerable discussion, voted to move an amendment to the pending Indian Appropriation bill to insert an item of $297,000 for interest due the Chickasaw National Trust Fund. To-morrow was set for hearing all persons who may desire to appear with reference to any of the various geographical and geological surveys in behalf of which appropriations are asked.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:

Currency, $10,360,397; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,625,000; coin, $70,750,587, including coin certificates, $28,320,400; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet session was not of unusual interest. The postal arrangement with Canada was completed, and a copy will be forwarded to Canada immediately for the proper signatures.

## *THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.*

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION IN THE PLATFORM—CANDIDATES NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—At to-night's caucus of delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets to-morrow, there was a wide difference of opinion expressed with reference to the platform by some of the speakers. A number of them, holding Federal appointments, were in favor of a sweeping indorsement of the Administration, while men like Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin, of New-Haven, spoke plainly against any indorsement which could be implied as sanctioning the military intervention in Louisiana, and the best sentiment of the convention drifts in the direction of Mr. Baldwin's views. On the basis of the President's Message, there seemed to be an entire willingness to indorse him, the leading doubtful question hanging on such a general indorsement as might possibly be subject to misinterpretation. If the Committee on Platform does not vigorously denounce the chief outrage in Louisiana, the convention itself will discuss the report with great earnestness. There is no probability to-night of determining the character of the ticket. Calvin Day, of Hartford; J. T. Greene, of Norwich; Amos S. Streat, of Woodbridge, and Charles Parker, of Meriden, are named as candidates for Governor.

## *MISSOURI.*

COCKRELL'S ELECTION TO THE SENATE ASSURED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—A vote in the General Assembly for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: In the Senate—Cockrell, 32; Parker 6. In the House—Cockrell, 93; Schurz, 5; Parker, 22; and Shields, 1.

## *BANKING AND FINANCIAL MATTERS.*

APPLICATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS—COIN DEPOSITS IN THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THIS CITY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Since the passage of the act of Jan. 14 the Controller of the Currency has received applications for the organization of national banks, as follows: One bank in New-York, capital $1,000,000; two in Connecticut, capital $200,000; two in Maine, capital $150,000; one in New-Jersey, capital $100,000; one in Kentucky, capital $100,000; two in Massachusetts, capital $200,000; eight in Pennsylvania, capital $850,000; one in Illinois, capital $50,000. Applications have been received for an increase of capital from one bank in Kentucky, $200,000; one in Massachusetts, $200,000, and three in Pennsylvania, $310,000; total, $3,360,000.

Since the date of the passage of the act above mentioned legal tenders have been deposited for the purpose of reducing circulation by two banks in New-York State, $173,000, and one bank in Illinois, $59,000; total, $232,000.

The Controller of the Currency has appointed C. O. Billings as National Bank Examiner for the City of Boston, in place of George Ripley, resigned.

Hon. S. S. Cox introduced in the House of Representatives, on the 23d of December, a resolution requesting the Controller of the Currency to obtain from the national banks of New-York City a statement of the amount of coin, coin certificates, and checks payable in coin held by them on the 19th ult. Since that date the Controller has received reports from the banks exhibiting their condition on the 31st of December, showing that the amount of specie held by the national banks in the City of New-York on Dec. 31, 1874, was $15,854,155, of which amount $14,110,955 was in United States coin certificates. These amounts are exclusive of checks payable in coin, which have for the last two years, by direction of the Controller, been returned under the head of "cash items."

## ALBANY.

*DILATORY ACTION ON BUSINESS OF THE LEGISLATURE.*

TAKING THE SEPARATE VOTE FOR SENATOR—TAMMANY STILL WORKING AT NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT—PROPOSAL TO MAKE RAPID TRANSIT A CITY PROJECT.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1875.

The capital is still in a drowsy mood, as far as the actual legislative business of the session is concerned, and the proceedings in each House lasted but a little over an hour to-day. The committees have not yet got to work as was evidenced by the fact that no reports were sent into either house on Thursday or Friday last, as has been the custom of committees for several years past. Perhaps some of them will have a few bills ready for next Thursday. It is no defense to say that the committees have not had time to do anything thus early in the session, as the session records of last year show that numerous reports were sent in from committees on the Thursday and Friday of the first week of organization. But that was a Republican Legislature, composed of the best material, probably, that has been gathered at the capital for a quarter of a century. This is a Democratic Legislature, and gives little promise of either industry or ability. The usual activity is displayed in one respect, of course, and there are half a dozen schemes already on foot, and scores of others being perfected, looking to a tinkering or "reorganization" of the Government of New-York City. This "reorganization" is mainly directed agrinst Controller Green, Commissioner Van Nort, and the Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. E. D. Smith. There are Tammany men in waiting for the official shoes of each of the gentlemen named. There is also a disposition manifested to "give notice" to some of the big monopolies and corporations to "come up and see the Captain," and there will doubtless be many patriotic and statesmanlike measures introduced with a view to the "regulation" of these concerns. Railroad, gas, insurance, and other interests will find that a great degree of solicitude will be evinced as to the way and the extent to which they are to be permitted to force their onerous and exacting conditions on the public, and the public will learn by the close of the session that the measures of relief introduced by their representatives have shown but faint evidences of vitality, and found few energetic supporters.

A BILL TO REORGANIZE THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

In the Assembly to-day the most comprehensive and carefully drafted of the many measures yet presented in the interest of Tammany's ascendency was introduced by Mr. Costigan, of New-York. It strips the Governor of the power to review the decision of the Mayor in the matter of removals from office, conferring on the latter absolute power to remove for cause any of the present heads of departments, including Messrs. Green, Van Nort, and Smith, retained by the charter of 1873. It also divests the Mayor of the absolute power to fill vacancies, requiring him to submit his nominees, whether to fill vacancies or for full term, to the confirmation or rejection of the Aldermen. Another section wipes out minority representation, and reconstructs the Board of Aldermen, so as to consist of twenty-eight members, six elected at large, and the remainder by Senatorial Districts, as many in each as there are Assembly Districts, to hold office for two years. Common rumor attaches considerable importance to this bill as the product of the joint wisdom of the Governor, Mayor of New-York City, and the two Johns, Morrissey and Kelly. The bill was referred to the Committee on Cities.

THE GAS BILL OF LAST YEAR REINTRODUCED.

Mr. Worth, of Kings, introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Gas Meters in New-York and Brooklyn, one for each city; the Inspectors to be appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Common Council of the respective cities, who shall also fix the salaries to be paid and provide the assistance required by the inspectors. The bill further requires that the companies shall furnish gas of sixteen-candle power at a price not to exceed two dollars per one thousand feet, and that the punishment for each violation of this provision shall be five hundred dollars. A similar bill was introduced last year, but died of asphyxia under the pressure of the companies.

A BILL MAKING AN IMMEDIATE APPROPRIATION FOR THE NEW CAPITOL.

Mr. Vosburgh, of Albany, introduced a bill for the appropriation of the sum of $150,000 to be applied to the expense of dressing granite to be used in the construction of the new Capitol. It is claimed in behalf of the bill that at this particular time the stone can be dressed here cheaper than it can be done at the Eastern quarries whence it is brought, and that it can now be prepared by workmen who are in extreme destitution through lack of employment, so as to be ready for rapid use at the opening of the building season, when mason work will be resumed. The Committee on Ways and Means will consider the bill this evening, and it will be reported to the House and in all probability passed to a third reading to-morrow. When the Supply Bill comes up this appropriation will, of course, be embraced in the total new Capitol appropriation.

RAPID TRANSIT UNDER CITY SUPERVISION.

Mr. Hess, of New York, introduced the following preamble and resolution on the subject of rapid transit for New York:

*Whereas*, No want felt by the residents of New York City is so pressing and urgent, or requires such immediate attention and correction, as the want of rapid transit; and

*Whereas*, The lack of rapid transit is dangerously checking the growth in population, causing immigration to adjacent towns and villages that can be reached by existing means of travel as quickly as the extreme ends of the City, and which places, from sparseness of settlement, offer cheaper rents, producing a consequent decrease in the value of New-York City property, acting as an unwarrantable hindrance on the comfort and convenience of the residents, and in many other ways materially injuring the improvement of the City; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Committee on General, Local, and Special Laws be requested to frame and present a bill to this House conferring adequate power on the Common Council of the City of New-York, and authorizing them to perfect and put in force a system by which rapid transit can be secured in that City.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Cities, but the committee was subsequently discharged from its consideration so as to put it on immediate passage. Mr. Alvord rose to debate it when the resolution went over under the rule.

A BILL FOR THE DEMOLITION OF CONGRESS HALL.

Mr. Vosburgh also introduced a bill in relation to Congress Hall and the protection of the new Capitol from injury or liability to injury by fire. It provides for the demolition and removal of Congress Hall by June 1, 1875, and that the site shall thereafter be used exclusively for purposes of the new Capitol and the contractors for the building thereof while engaged in such construction.

THE ELECTION OF SENATOR.

At noon the Assembly proceeded to the formal nomination and vote on the United States Senatorship, and Messrs. Kernan and Morgan were put in nomination. On the call of the roll Mr. Kernan received 71 votes and Mr. Morgan 52. The Speaker then declared Francis Kernan nominated as Senator of the United States from this State for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1875. The members who were absent or failed to answer to the call of their names are Messrs. Friend, of Orange; Green, of Genesee; Scudder, of Cattaraugus; Sheil, of Westchester, and Wenzel, of Sullivan—three Democrats and two Republicans.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED—THE BALLOTING FOR SENATOR—CONTESTED SEATS—THE LIVINGSTON STATUE.

The Senate met this morning at the usual hour, but, as 12 o'clock had been fixed upon as the time when the ballot should be taken for a successor to Reuben E. Fenton in the United States Senate, there was very little disposition manifested to transact any business in the intervening hour. Two bills of general interest and importance were, however, introduced. One offered by Senator McGowan provides that the time for the collection of taxes in any town of the State, shall be extended to March 31, provided the Collector of Taxes in any town accepting the extension of time shall pay over all moneys collected by him, and shall renew his bond. The second bill was introduced by Senator Wellman. It provides that the same commutations of sentences for good conduct as are allowed to convicts in the State Prisons of this State, shall hereafter be extended to persons convicted of felonies and confined in penitentiaries.

THE BALLOT FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator. The vote was taken viva voce, and proceeded without incident of any kind to the following result: E. D. Morgan was named by Senators Booth, Cole, Connelly, Dickinson, Dow, Kellogg, King, Lowery, Madden, McGowan, Robertson, Selkreg, Toby, Wagner, Wellman, Woods, Woodin. Total, 17.

Francis Kernan was named by Senators Bradley, Coe, Dayton, Fox, Gross, Jacobs, Johnson, Laning, Ledwith, Lord, Moore, Parmenter, Ray. Total, 13.

Senator Middleton named Allen C. Beach, and Senator Thompson was absent. The President declared the result, and the Senate then adjourned.

THE CONTESTED SEATS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges held a meeting at the Delavan House this afternoon. It will be remembered that there is now pending before this committee two cases of contested seats—Mr. Pinckney claiming Mr. Moore's seat, and Mr. William Youman, Jr., Mr. Thompson's. Argument on the former case was heard by the committee on Saturday last at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New-York, but no decision has yet been arrived at. The meeting this afternoon was to hear the argument in the Thompson-Youman case. Mr. L. L. Bundy argued the case for Mr. Youman, and J. W. Glover for Mr. Thompson. The last-named gentleman is a Republican, and, should he be unseated, the whole political complexion of the Senate would be changed. As now constituted, that body consists of a Republican majority of seventeen members and a Liberal and Democratic minority of fifteen members. Consequently the loss of a single Republican vote, and its addition to the minority, would produce a tie in the Senate, and would give the casting vote to its Liberal President. The result is possible, but it is not anticipated, as the decision of the committee is quite likely to favor the seated members rather than the contestant.

THE STATUE OF LIVINGSTON.

Senator Wood to-day submitted a communication from the Controller with reference to the payment for the statue of Robert R. Livingston, one of the two statues of eminent citizens of New-York State to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. A law passed in 1873 authorized the Governor, Controller, and Secretary of State to contract for the statue with Erastus D. Palmer, the terms being that $6,500 should be paid upon the completion of the model, and a similar sum upon the delivery of the statue. The model is now completed; but as no appropriation for the purpose had been made, Senator Wood introduced a bill providing for the payment of Mr. Palmer, according to the terms of his contract.

A clay model of the statue that is, except in color, a fac-simile of the bronze figure which will fill the empty niche at Washington, is now on exhibition at Annesley's art gallery in this city. Its first effect upon the spectator is to carry him beyond the mere consideration of the statue as a work of art to a reflection upon the dignity and strength which must have characterized the man it represents. The statue is rather larger than life size, and stands poised upon the left foot with the right slightly advanced. The drapery of the figure, always a difficult thing to manage gracefully, consists almost entirely of a garment which is neither cloak nor toga, and which falls loosely from the shoulders to the feet, thus concealing all the details of the clothing except the large shoe-buckles and the rich knots of lace at the throat and wrists, which distinguished the dress of the last century. The right hand grasps a scroll and the left gathers about the body the toga-like garment before referred to. But it is, of course, the face and head upon which the artist has spent his greatest care, and which attract the greatest attention. Their most striking features are the seriousness, and yet sweetness, of the mouth and chin, the prominent and finely-shaped nose, and the great abundance of loosely-combed and scarcely-parted hair which falls carelessly to the shoulders, and over a forehead so projecting as to make the eyes seem deeply set. Viewed as a whole, and as an attempt to give expression to the character of an individual who passed into history so long ago as to make the task exceptionally difficult, it is excellent, and quite worthy to represent, together with its companion piece, the statue of the first Governor of New-York, the "distinguished citizens" of this State.

## *BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.*

Edward H. Latham has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Sixth District of Ohio.

The steam-ship Georgia, ashore near Tenant's Harbor, Me., is rapidly going to pieces, and the Insurance Commissioners have condemned her.

The Dominion Board of Trade opened its annual session at Ottawa, Ont., yesterday, with a large attendance of delegates from all the Provinces.

The Internal Revenue receipts, yesterday, were $147,962. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption yesterday was $472,905.

Roswell Blodgett, the senior member of the firm of R. F. Blodgett & Co., iron merchants, of Hartford, Conn., and a prominent citizen, died last night.

A switch engine on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, at Champaign, Ill., exploded on Sunday, killing the fireman and switchtender.

Col. J. W. Knowlton, of Connecticut, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, vice Watkins, transferred to the Contract Bureau.

The contract for furnishing the Post Office Department with letter scales for one year, from Feb. 1, 1875, has been awarded to John A. Baker. He will furnish Fairbanks' scales.

The Fish Commissioners of the New-England States held their annual meeting yesterday morning at the State House, in Boston. Highly favorable reports were made of the progress of pisciculture in New-England.

Hiram H. Wilson, of Bolton, N. Y., proprietor of the Bolton and Mohican Hotels, mysteriously disappeared on Monday. He has been traced to Troy, where all clue is lost. For some weeks past he has suffered from mental aberration. His wife, who is in delicate health, is sorely distressed at his absence.

*THE AMERICAN NATIONAL LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-HAVEN.*

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 19.—The hearing in the case of the application of Insurance Commissioner Stedman for the appointment of a Trustee to take charge of the American National Life and Trust Company, of this city, continued to-day. The prosecution introduced testimony to show that the new insurance building was not worth more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The defendant corporation will claim that it is worth three times that sum, and this is an important item of the company's assets.

The hearing will last several days.

*LIEUT. GOV. LATTA, OF PENNSYLVANIA, INAUGURATED.*

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 19.—Lieut. Gov. Latta was inaugurated to-day. He made a speech denouncing the military interference in Louisiana.

*COLD WEATHER ON THE HUDSON.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Intensely cold weather is reported from all points along the Hudson this morning, the thermometer indicating 10° below zero at many places.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

*GREAT BRITAIN.*

THE HEALTH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The physicians in attendance upon Prince Leopold issued a bulletin this afternoon stating that he has had another hemorrhage and is weaker.

CANON KINGSLEY DYING.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—It is announced this afternoon that Canon Kingsley is dying.

THE CONDITION OF PRINCE LEOPOLD ALMOST HOPELESS—PROBABLE RECOVERY OF CANON KINGSLEY.

LONDON, Jan. 20—2:30 A. M.—The condition of Prince Leopold shows no improvement. It is certain that unless the hemorrhage is speedily arrested, death will ensue.

Sir William Gull, M. D., reports that Canon Kingsley is severely prostrated by inflammation of the lungs. The acuter symptoms are diminishing, and there is fair hope that the patient may rally.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A STEAMER WITH ALL ON BOARD.

LONDON, Jan. 20—5 A. M.—The British steamer Berar, Capt. Sunham, from Odessa for Cardiff, is supposed to have foundered with all on board, twenty in number.

*GERMANY.*

THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN TAKEN TO THE FORTRESS OF WESEL.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The Bishop of Paderborn was to-day conducted to the Fortress of Wesel, where he is to be interned.

*SPAIN.*

DEPARTURE OF THE KING FOR THE NORTH.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The King has departed for the Army of the North. He arrived at Guadalajara this evening.

CARLISTS FOUND IN THE VICINITY OF RAILROADS TO BE SHOT.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—On account of the frequent outrages on railway trains and employes, the Government has determined that every armed Carlist found in the vicinity of a railroad shall be shot.

THE MARQUIS OF BEDMAR APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The Marquis of Bedmar has been appointed President of the Spanish Commission for the United States Centennial Exhibition.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT ORDERED TO BE INFLICTED ON ZURAUZ.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The commander of the Spanish squadron before Zarauz has been instructed to inflict severe punishment on that town.

ENGLISH BANKERS REFUSING TO MAKE ANY FURTHER ADVANCES TO THE CARLISTS.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The *Courrier de Paris* states that a delegate from the Carlist Committee of London has gone to Spain to inform Don Carlos that the English bankers, with whom the Carlist loan was lodged, have refused to make further advances.

It is understood that Spain will pay Germany an indemnity equal to the value of the Gustav and cargo, in addition to a fine, even if she is unsuccessful in exacting the same from the Carlists.

*FRANCE.*

SUSPENSION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MARSEILLES.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Municipal Council of Marseilles has been suspended from the exercise of its functions.

*MONTENEGRO.*

FRESH COMPLICATIONS—RESIGNATION OF THE TURKISH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has resigned on account of the complications growing out of the Podgoritza outrage. The policy of his successor will be more conciliatory; but should a conflict become unavoidable Austria will endeavor to confine it to the narrowest limits.

The Montenegrin residents of Trieste and Constantinople are preparing to return home.

## *BANK FAILURE IN CHICAGO.*

SUSPENSION OF THE COOK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK—STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 19.—The suspension of the Cook County National Bank, in this city, of which B. F. Allen is President, was the absorbing theme in business circles to-day. It has long been known that the bank was badly loaded, but it was hoped it would pass through its difficulties. Its last public statement, on the 13th inst., was unexceptionally strong, the cash, or what was presented as such, aggregating $800,000, while its liabilities, which include its deposits and circulation outstanding, were $1,238,000. According to this sworn statement it held a larger per cent. of its liabilities in available means than did any other institutions in Chicago. Mr. Allen, it was believed, had begun a policy that would place the bank on a sound footing; hence the notice of suspension was a surprise. The capital of this bank was $500,000; its surplus, $100,000; deposits on 31st ult., $1,148,000; loans and discounts, $1,060,000; circulation, $90,000. As the assets are more than sufficient to cover its liabilities the depositors and other creditors will be paid in full, though it will doubtless take some time to collect its resources and wind up its affairs. It is felt that the suspension of this bank will interfere somewhat with Mr. Allen's banking enterprises in Des Moines, Iowa.

THE MERCHANTS OF DES MOINES EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT ALLEN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A special dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says a meeting of business men of that city to-day adopted resolutions expressing entire confidence in the ability of Mr. B. F. Allen, President of the Cook County National Bank of Chicago, which closed its doors to-day, who has a private bank in Des Moines, and who is also President of the First National Bank of that city, to pay all creditors of these institutions. Mr. Allen is a gentleman possessed of large personal wealth, having, it is stated, in addition to other property, sixty thousand acres of valuable land in Iowa, entirely clear of incumbrances, and it is confidently asserted by those in a position to know that no creditor of the bank of which he was President shall lose a dollar.

*THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—A CAUTION.*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The Centennial Board of Finance has issued a letter, of which the following is a copy, for general information:

*To Newspaper Publishers of the United States:*

The attention of the Centennial Board of Finance has been called to certain advertisements published in newspapers in Western and Southern States, under the head of "United States Centennial Exhibition of 1876," stating that local agents and subscription solicitors "are wanted in every county and town for one year, at $15 a week and thirty per cent. commission, and requesting remittances of fifteen cents for a prospectus of a so-called Centennial Subscription Bureau at No. 521 Chestnut street, Philadelphia." Bills for the insertion of these advertisements having been forwarded to the Board of Finance, it is deemed necessary for the information and protection of newspaper publishers, to advise them that the so-called Centennial Subscription Bureau is in no way connected with the United States Centennial Exhibition, and that neither the United States Centennial Commission nor the Centennial Board of Finance, is in any way responsible for bills or other obligations of the so-called Centennial Subscription Bureau.

*THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.*

A DELEGATION TO ASK THE GOVERNMENT TO BUILD THE LEVEES—WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senators and Representatives from the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi met last night at the room of Collector Casey, to consult concerning the levees. The meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee composed of Messrs. Alcorn, McKee, Sheldon, Morey, Hodges, and Snyder, to call upon the President and ask his support in procuring an appropriation in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission of Engineers.

The committee called upon the President this morning, and had a somewhat lengthy interview. Senator Alcorn presented the subject by describing the condition of the districts liable to overflow, and the utter inability of the people to protect themselves by repairing the broken levees, and by showing the value of this alluvial section to the nation at large.

The President said he had always desired to aid in promoting the happiness and prosperity of all the people of the South, but at the same time he felt that the acts of violence so constantly occurring would preclude all aid from the General Government.

Mr. Sheldon suggested that it was impossible for the people of the State of Louisiana to repair the levees broken by the flood of last year; that the section of country along the river had always been peaceable; that the colored people largely preponderated, and that the people who were disposed to commit acts of violence constituted a very small minority, and that the whole should not be held responsible and made to suffer for the acts of a small portion. He said, further, that the impoverished condition of the people was one cause of bad feeling and violent action, and that if the vigorous use of power was required to preserve order and protect life, to do acts of beneficence would have a mollifying effect.

The President said his remarks were not intended so much to indicate his own feelings as to suggest what the committee might have to meet in the feelings of Congress. He had not seen the report, but when it came he would consider the subject, and decide what he would do.

After some remarks from other gentlemen and the President, the committee took their leave, feeling that the President would recommend favorable action on the part of Congress.

## *RAILROAD MATTERS.*

CONFERENCE AT POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE PROPOSED NEW ROUTE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—A special train from Boston, having on board the committee of nineteen from the Board of Trade of Boston, and other prominent gentlemen from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-York, reached the State Line at 4 o'clock this afternoon, where they were met by a special train on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, having on board Major Carpenter, ex-Mayor Eastman, and thirty of the leading citizens of Poughkeepsie and brought to this city. Head-quarters were established at the Poughkeepsie Hotel, and in the evening the visitors attended the oratorio of the "Messiah" at the opera-house. To-morrow morning they will examine the river crossings at this point in view of the proposed new route from the East to the coal-fields and the West, via the Poughkeepsie bridge. In the afternoon they will visit Vassar College, after which they will hold an important general conference, in which the leading railroad interests west of the Hudson will be represented. In the evening the citizens will tender their guests a grand banquet at the Poughkeepsie Hotel.

## *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—1. A. M.—Cloudy or partly cloudy weather has prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with falling temperature, north-west to north-east winds, and light coast rains. Partly cloudy weather and occasional show in the lower lake region. The temperature has risen somewhat in New-England and the Lower Missouri Valley. The barometer has fallen in the North-west, with increasing cloudiness and winds shifting to south-easterly. The highest pressure extends from the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley to the Middle States. The Mississippi River at and below Cairo has continued slowly falling. The Ohio has slightly risen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

During Wednesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising, followed by falling, barometer, north or east winds and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with lower temperature in the former, but rising temperature in the latter.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, lower barometer, higher temperature, east or south winds, generally cloudy weather, and snow.

*In the Middle States and the lower lake region, high, followed by falling, barometer, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, partly cloudy weather, and low, followed by rising, temperature.*

In New-England, high barometer, north and north-west winds, slight changes in temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Mississippi River at and below Cairo will continue slowly falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 32° | 1° | 3:30 P. M. | 40° | 22° |
| 6 A. M. | 33° | 0° | 6 P. M. | 40° | 18° |
| 9 A. M. | 37° | 1° | 9 P. M. | 37° | 13° |
| 12 M. | 39° | 12° | 12 P. M. | 36° | 12° |

Average temperature yesterday..... 9¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 33¾°

*THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE, AND ITS EFFECTS ON OUR CANADA TRADE.*

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 19.—The members of the Board of Trade interested in the tea trade held a meeting here and passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the removal of the differential duty of ten per cent. on teas and coffees coming from the United States into Canada, while the United States levy a differential duty of ten per cent. on those articles passing from Canada into that country, has been found to act injuriously to trade, and does not accord with a true spirit of reciprocity between the two countries; that a memorial be immediately prepared and forwarded to the Prime Minister at Ottawa asking him to use the influence of the Government with that of the United States for the purpose of having the differential duty of ten per cent. at present levied on teas and coffees going from Canada into that country removed, and pending such removal that the differential duty of ten per cent. be replaced on those articles coming from the United States into Canada; and that this memorial be signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting.

Delegates were appointed to carry out the views of the meeting.

*THE WHITELAW REID CASE.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid appeared in the Police Court this morning in company with W. W. Corcoran, S. H. Kauffman, and other gentlemen, and his counsel A. G. Riddle. Messrs. Corcoran and Kauffman gave bail for his appearance to answer the charge of criminal libel, and the party left the court-room.

## THE BEECHER TRIAL.

*MOULTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED.*

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH TILTON, BEECHER, MRS. HOOKER, MRS. WOODHULL, AND GEN. BUTLER—TILTON'S ACCOUNT WITH MOULTON'S FIRM—THE MONEY WHICH HE RECEIVED FROM M

with Tilton. Judge Porter, turning from this line of inquiry, asked the witness if he was associated with Tilton in any woman's rights questions. Moulton laughed heartily, and said that he was in sympathy with the woman's rights movement. Mrs. Beecher, who had evinced some interest in the question, smiled pleasantly, and Mr. Beecher sneered sarcastically. The line of cross-examination thus pursued led to the discovery that Moulton and Tilton met at a Woman's Rights Convention in Newport, and that Moulton had introduced either Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker or Pauline Wright Davis to a similar gathering in Richmond, Va., and that he did not accompany them there. Judge Porter thought he could make a point at this juncture, and said: "Or with any other lady?" Moulton saw through the legal artifice and baffled the counsel by saying that he went to Richmond with his wife and son. Judge Porter seemed very much annoyed, and Mr. Evarts began to lose his temper. The course of the witness in advising Tilton not to write letters or cards condemnatory of Mr. Beecher was next sought to be established, and here again the calmn calculating stolidity of Moulton stood him good service. Among other letters of Tilton alluded to was one published in the Brooklyn *Sunday Sun*, and Moulton was asked if he had advised Tilton not to publish that letter. He answered "no," and quickly added, "for Mr. Tilton knew nothing of its publication, as he told me afterward." This was brought in so adroitly by Moulton that Mr. Evarts for a moment lost his temper, and jumping up from his chair asked the court to observe the manner in which the witness answered. Moulton with the same cynical smile on his face said: "I beg your pardon, Mr. Evarts, I saw my mistake the moment I made it, and I thank you for emphacising it." A buzz of astonishment went round the court-room, and Mr. Evarts, more angry than before, resumed his seat. Judge Porter continued. The connection between Victoria Woodhull, the witness, and Tilton formed the subject of the succeeding questions. Mr. Beecher came to the seat next Mr. Evarts and Judge Porter, and suggested questions. From the style of the examination it was perceived that counsel was trying to show some improper relation between Tilton and Victoria Woodhull. Mrs. Beecher and the ladies in court were all smiles, and Mrs. Tilton in her eagerness to hear Moulton's answers forgot herself and removed the handkerchief from her face. Moulton was equal to the occasion, and his answers were given very coolly. The smiles died away from the ladies' faces, Mr. Beecher resumed his seat by the side of his wife. Judge Porter turned over the leaves of his reference book, and Mr. Evarts seemed angrier than before.

Mr. Tilton's letter "To a Friend in the West" was then read by Judge Porter. The two persons who evinced the greatest interest in the letter were Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. They sat together listening to the letter, Mr. Beecher's right hand to his face, and Mrs. Beecher's eyes steadily fixed on Moulton. To Mr. Beecher's right were three prominent clergymen, Rev. Justin W. Fulton, of the Hanson Place Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. Hodges, of the Mariners' Baptist Church, and Rev. Charles S. Backman, of the Port Washington Methodist Church. During the reading of Tilton's letter, at the passage charging her husband with a most hideous crime, while his face bore a sneer of disdain, Mrs. Beecher's hand, which had hung listlessly by her side, sought that of her husband, and lingered there.

The reading finished, Mr. Evarts committed the somewhat unusual act of partially assuming the conduct of the cross-examination carried on by an associate counsel. Mr. Moulton produced two accounts drawn up by his book-keeper. Judge Porter, with an air of mystery, called on Mr. Hill to read the first account, that of Tilton with Woodruff & Robinson. Mr. Hill had not finished, when it was apparent that the account simply represented the disposition of Tilton's earnings, and Mr Evarts grew angrier than before. The other account showed the disposition of the money given Mr. Moulton by Mr. Beecher. Judge Porter confounded the debtor with the credit side. Mr. Moulton courteously corrected him, the audience laughed, and Mr. Evarts was annoyed. Other questions were asked by Judge Porter, and, as will be seen by the evidence as published in detail, the quick perceptive thought of Moulton turned the tables on his questioner. When the hour of adjournment came, from what could be seen amid the turmoil of the crowd leaving court, Mr. Evarts was really very much annoyed.

### OUTLINE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The cross-examination of Mr. Moulton yesterday did not elicit much new matter. In reply to ex-Judge Porter's questions he detailed his intimacy with Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Hooker, and Mrs. Woodhull. Tilton was often at his house—twice a day—and he saw him much more frequently than he did Mr. Beecher. He and Tilton had traveled together, and made fishing excursions, and he used frequently to go to the *Golden Age* office. He acknowledged his sympathy with the woman's rights movement, and he met Mrs. Hooker at Richmond, in March, 1871, and introduced her to the woman's rights meeting then held there. On Tilton's letter of authorization, he succeeded in settling Tilton's account with Mr. Bowen, from whom he received seven thousand dollars to close the account. The witness next gave an account of the money which he had received from Mr. Beecher. He received a sum of five thousand dollars on May 2, 1873, and other amounts between June, 1871, and May, 1873, all aggregating between six thousand dollars and seven thousand dollars. His relations with Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Morse were only those of a mere acquaintance. He repeated what Mr. Beecher said about Mrs. Morse being a dangerous woman; he said that Mr. Beecher generally had acted upon his advice, but that Mr. Tilton had some times acted contrary to it. He disapproved of Tilton's action in sending the letter to Mr. Beecher, demanding his resignation from the pulpit, without having first had the signature of Mr. Bowen to that communication, and he knew nothing of the biography of Victoria Woodhull until after its publication. Regarding Tilton's letter to "a friend in the West," the witness did not remember from whom he received it, nor to whom it was addressed. He gave an account of his acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull since the Spring of 1871, when he first met her. He and the plaintiff visited her at her house in Sixteenth street, New-York, and he made statements to her regarding the stories against Mr. Beecher. Referring to the "card" from Mr. Beecher published in the *Eagle*, he said the alterations were made in it by Mr. Kinsella. He disapproved of the appointment of the Investigating Committee, and, by the advice of Gen. Butler, he refused Mr. Beecher access to the documents. He disapproved of the publication of the "Bacon letter," and he protested against the presentation of Tilton's sworn statement to the committee. He did not tell Mrs. Woodhull about the pistol scene; the only person he told was Mr. Tilton. He condemned Mr. Beecher for obtaining the "retraction" from Mrs. Tilton, and he advised silence regarding the Woodhull statements. He was questioned regarding the payment of fees to counsel, and he said that he had paid no fee nor given any contribution toward the expenses of the present litigation, but he had paid a fee to counsel now acting for Mr. Tilton, but that that fee was for business of his own. His letter of Aug. 5, in reply to Mr. Beecher's of the previous day, when the termination of their friendly relations took place, was written partly by Mr. Tilton. From the 3d of February, 1871, to the 21st of April, 1873, Mr. Tilton had deposited with the firm of Woodruff & Robinson $12,981 75, all of which had been paid out to Mr. Tilton. The moneys received from Mr. Beecher amounted to $6,100 61, from 26th of June, 1871, to May 2, 1873, and he had paid out $6,078 15 of that sum, as detailed in the statement produced. He next explained his connection with the *Golden Age*, and said that at the start he contributed $1,500 toward it, but that subsequently Mr. Tilton's note for that amount was returned to him, and he made him a free gift of the money. He also, from time to time, made "individual" loans to Mr. Tilton, not exceeding in the aggregate two thousand dollars, no portion of which was repaid. He referred to the interview with Mr. Beecher, on the evening of Dec. 30, 1870, and his interview with Tilton on the 26th of the same month, and detailed the conversations which he then had with the respective parties, and he concluded with an account of his own and Mr. Moulton's connection with Plymouth Church. Below we give a verbatim report of the proceedings.

### *THE PROCEDINGS.*

At 11:05 o'clock the jury answered to their names, and the cross-examination of Mr. Moulton was resumed by ex-Judge Porter.

Q.—I want to ask you in relation to the account about which we were speaking last evening. Have you been able to produce the account yet? A.—I have not been able to produce the account yet. I had the account with me yesterday, and handed it to my bookkeeper this morning; he will be here at 1 o'clock, and Mr. Tilton's account he has himself; his account, which is in lead pencil, he [Mr. Tilton] will be able to furnish. I can explain the circumstances in reference to it now or at that time (1 o'clock.)

The Court—Take both up together after the intermission.

Q.—I will proceed, then, Mr. Moulton, to ask you a few questions about the extent of your intimacy with Mr. Tilton. You have mentioned that Mr. Beecher was in the habit of being at your house sometimes as often as twice a day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which did you see most frequently, Mr. Tilton or Mr. Beecher, during the years of your intimacy? A.—I should say that I saw one about as much as the other; I saw Mr. Tilton as frequently as I saw Mr. Beecher—perhaps Mr. Tilton more frequently than Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Who was most at your house? A.—Mr. Tilton was more frequently at my house, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the habit of traveling together at times? A.—We had made excursions into the country during vacation time together; I don't remember any other traveling that we did together.

Q.—Excursions of what duration? A.—We went out fishing together for a week.

Q.—Frequently? A.—Not very frequently, Sir.

Q.—Every Summer? A.—No, Sir, not every Summer.

Q.—Did you ever visit the watering-places together? A.—Yes Sir; I have been in Narragansett with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—During how many years was this habit of intercourse in vacation? A.—I think the first time that I went to Narragansett with Mr. Tilton was in 1868; I may have gone again in 1869; I don't think it exceeded three weeks in all Sir, fishing.

Q.—Did you travel elsewhere with him at any time? A.—I don't remember now, Sir, that I did.

Q.—Were you West together at any time? A.—I don't remember now, Sir, that we were.

Q.—Were you West together at any time—at any time out West. Were you at the West together? A.—We were not.

Q.—Did you meet at the West? A.—No, Sir. I don't remember.

Q.—Were you at Washington together at any time? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton ever go to Washington after you? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—Where else were you in the habit of meeting Mr. Tilton besides your own house? A.—He generally came to my house, and I used to go to the *Golden Age* office to see him.

Q.—Frequently there? A.—Yes, Sir, I was frequently at the *Golden Age* office.

MOULTON IN SYMPATHY WITH WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Q.—Were you associated with him in any matters connected with Woman's Rights? A.—I was in sympathy, Sir, with the Woman's Rights movement, as was Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Did you meet at conventions or assemblages in that regard? A.—I don't remember, Sir, that I was at the Woman's Rights Convention with Mr. Tilton. I was once in Newport.

Q.—Did you go together? A.—I think we did.

Q.—Did you ever meet him in Richmond? A.—I think not, Sir.

THE MATTER WITH MR. BOWEN.

Q.—Passing from those matters which relate to the account, I want to ask you two or three questions as to the general result. You acted as attorney in the matter with Mr. Bowen? A.—I went down to see Mr. Bowen on a letter of authorization from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen, to settle his account with him, if that be attorneyship, Sir. I think the letter of authorization, Mr. Porter, is quoted in my statement.

Q.—You think it is? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you the original here? A.—I think, Sir, I have. It is in my statement. It has been among my papers, and unquestionably is now.

Q.—Have you these? A.—It is among my papers.

Q.—Who has charge of your papers? A.—I gave it to Mr. Morris, of the firm of Morris & Pearsall.

Mr. Evarts—The authority from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Moulton to represent him in the Bowen controversy, I would like to see it.

Mr. Morris—They are all here. We cannot specify it by any particular paper. The subpœna *duces tecum* speaks of the papers generally, but does not specify any paper.

Mr. Porter—It would be a little more desirable to have them marked.

Mr. Moulton—Allow me to take a memorandum here of the documents, and I will have them searched for for you.

Mr. Porter—It is marked "I" in your statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Judge Porter hands book to witness.

Mr. Moulton—I don't want the book; I remember the phraseology of that letter.

Mr. Morris—We could not arrange them under the subpœna *duces tecum*. The subpœna calls for about a half bushel of papers, without specifying any one particular paper. I have brought them here in pursuance of the subpœna.

Mr. Porter—Have you got it, Sir? The papers are arranged, are they not?

Mr. Morris—Your subpœna does not specify particularly.

Mr. Porter—No, Sir; it does not specify, but they are all classified and published.

Mr. Fullerton—We will look it out for you. You can read from the book, and then substitute this when it is found.

Mr. Evarts—If you cannot find it now, you cannot find it any time.

Mr. Morris—We cannot find it now, but will wait for an hour to do it.

Mr. Evarts—That is your affair.

Mr. Morris—No, Sir; it is not our affair.

Mr. Evarts—They seem to be very well arranged there, in envelopes.

Mr. Fullerton—I would suggest to the other side, your Honor, to produce the printed copy, and substitute the original one afterward.

Mr. Evarts—If you continue your search, I will go on with this one. It is something we may have to wait for.

Mr. Morris—You will have to wait, unless you give us the name of the one you propose, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Porter—You say you remember the terms of this. Will you state them?

Mr. Porter here read the letter of Jan. 2, 1871, which was as follows;

THE LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1871.

*Mr. H. C. Bowen:*

SIR: I hereby authorize Mr. Francis D. Moulton to act in my behalf in full settlement with you of all my accounts growing out of my contracts for services to the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Daily Union*.

(Signed,) THEODORE TILTON.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Q.—That was the day after he received formal notice of dismissal? A.—It was two days afterward.

Q.—Acting under that you secured how much for Mr. Tilton from Mr. Bowen?

Mr. Beach—We object to that as being totally immaterial.

The Court—It is immaterial inasmuch as it only shows a friendly service on the part of the witness. I think it is well enough to take it, if it is a large amount for large services.

Mr. Moulton—The amount of the contract, Sir, was finally settled by arbitration—seven thousand dollars.

WHAT AMOUNT DID HE RECEIVE FROM MR. BEECHER?

Examination resumed:

Q.—What amount in all did you receive from Mr. Beecher? A.—The amount that I received from Mr. Beecher?

Q.—Yes, Sir, from Mr. Beecher? A.—For what purpose?

Q.—For any purpose?

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir. I object to the witness being asked what amount he received from Mr. Beecher for any purpose.

The Court—Well, for the purposes he mentioned.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money from Mr. Beecher except for the purpose you mentioned? A.—For assisting Mr. Tilton?

Q.—What amount in all did you receive from Mr. Beecher? A.—I have not the figures with me to state the exact amount I received; one amount I received from Mr. Beecher was five thousand dollars; that was received May 2, 1873, I believe, and the other amounts were received from about June, 1873, down to May, 1873, various sums.

Q.—Have you any idea about the aggregate? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Mr. Beach—June, 1873, to May, 1873! A.—No, Sir; June, 1871: somewhere between six and seven thousand dollars.

Q.—(By Mr. Beach)—In all? A.—Yes, Sir.

Cross-examination continued:

HIS INTERCOURSE WITH MRS. BEECHER AND MRS. MORSE.

Q.—Have you ever been on friendly terms with Mrs. Beecher? A.—With Mrs. Beecher?

A.—Yes, Sir. A.—I think I have met her three or four times; that is all, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever visit her? A.—I never did visit her.

Q.—Your intercourse with her has been very slight, has it not? A.—Very slight, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever on friendly terms with Mrs. Morse, the mother of Mrs. Tilton? A.—I met Mrs. Morse several times; she was friendly when I met her, Sir.

Q.—Were your relations those of friends? A.—They were not unfriendly, Sir; not particularly too friendly.

Q.—Mere acquaintance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you meet her? A.—I met her at Mr. Tilton's house, and once in Schermerhorn street.

Q.—And that is all; did you mean you met her in the street? A.—In the house.

Q.—In her own house? A.—She was living in a house in Schermerhorn street.

Q.—Did you go there to see her? A.—I went there to see her.

Q.—When was that? A.—I don't remember, Sir, what year that was.

Q.—I would like you to name the date as near as you can fix it, Sir. A.—I will try and fix it, Sir, before I get through.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. HOOKER.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Hooker? A.—I have met her two or three times, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—Once in Richmond.

Q.—On what occasion? A.—She was there to address a woman's rights meeting, Sir.

Q.—Did you take any part in that meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it? A.—In 1871—it was in March, '71.

Q.—Do you remember the particular day of March? A.—I really do not, Sir.

Q.—What was your part in the meeting? A.—I either introduced Mrs. Hooker or Mrs. Pauline Wright Davis to the audience at the solicitation of Mrs. Hooker or Mrs. Pauline Wright Davis.

Q.—You were not the presiding officer? A.—I was not; merely a visitor.

Q.—And did not at any time preside? A.—They were there alone, and desired me to introduce them.

Q.—You did not go with them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Went with any other lady? A.—With my wife and a friend, Sarah Sutherland Eddy and her daughter, and my wife and son.

Q.—Were they delegates to the Convention? A.—They were not, Sir.

Q.—That is the extent of your acquaintance with Mrs. Hooker? A.—Yes, Sir. I think that was about the extent of it.

Q.—Had you an interview with her in the year 1874? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You mentioned something in relation to Mrs. Beecher, in connection with an inquiry as to whether the family difficulties were alluded to in one of your interviews at the house; will you please state what was said in regard to her? A.—I mentioned what?

WHAT BEECHER SAID ABOUT MRS. MORSE.

Q.—On Judge Fullerton's examination you mentioned something was said by Mrs. Beecher in connection with the family in one of your interviews at Mr. Beecher's house; will you please state what was said upon this subject? A.—On the evening of Dec. 31 I think it was, when I went to Mr. Beecher, I said to him: "I understand that Mrs. Beecher is repeating stories against Mr. Tilton. Now such stories ought to be stopped. They only tend to incense," and he said to me that Mrs. Beecher knew Mrs. Morse was a dangerous woman. That is the substance of what he said. "and yet," he said, "her enmity to Theodore Tilton induced her, or might induce her, to listen to Mrs. Morse," but he said he would try to control it. That is all, as nearly as I can remember.

Q.—Was the name of any person connected with those stories which were mentioned excepting the name of Mr. Tilton? A.—I think not, at that interview.

Q.—Did you state what was the nature of the stories? A.—(After a pause.) I think I stated the nature of the stories that Mrs. Beecher had repeated. Is that the question?

Q.—My question is whether you remember that you did or did not? A.—Will you please state the question exactly again so that I can comprehend it?

Q.—Do you remember whether you did or did not refer to the nature of these stories? A.—My impression is that I did.

Q.—You do not remember in what terms? A.—I do not remember in what terms at present.

MR. BEECHER GENERALLY ACTED UPON HIS ADVICE.

Q.—While you were connected as the mutual friend of these parties Mr. Beecher very generally acted upon your advice, did he not? A.—He sometimes did.

Q.—My question was whether he did very generally? A.—I should say that he did very generally.

MR. TILTON ACTED CONTRARY TO HIS ADVICE SOMETIMES.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton quite frequently act contrary to your advice? A.—Yes, Sir, he did sometimes act contrary to my advice.

Q.—You disapproved, I believe, of his sending to Mr. Beecher, by the hand of Bowen, the letter requiring him to resign and leave town, and so told him, did you not? A.—Without the signature of Bowen I disapproved of it.

Q.—It was only because of that omission that you disapproved of it. A.—That is all that I remember, yes, Sir.

THE LETTER TO BOWEN.

Q.—When was the letter to Bowen written; on what date? A.—Dec. 26, 1870, I believe.

Q.—It purports to bear date on the 1st of January, 1871; when was it written?

Mr. Morris—No, no, you are mistaken; the date is Dec. 26.

Mr. Porter (to the witness)—You and I are referring to two different letters. When was the letter purporting to bear date Jan. 1, 1871, written?

The Witness—The preparation of that letter was commenced either the night of the 31st of December, 1870, or the day of Jan. 1, 1871.

Q.—When was the letter completed in the form which it finally assumed? A.—It was either completed Jan. 1 or 2, I think.

Q.—Was it sent to Mr. Bowen. A.—No, Sir, it was not sent to Mr. Bowen.

Q.—When did you first see what he was writing, before or after its completion? A.—During the writing of the letter; I consulted with him as to the writing.

Q.—Did you disapprove of that letter? A.—Did I disapprove of his writing it?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—No, Sir, I do not think I did at the time he was writing the letter.

Q.—Did you condemn it afterward? A.—I told him that I thought he ought not to publish it.

Q.—Did you advise against its publication? A.—I did.

Q.—He published it notwithstanding your advice? A.—When did he publish it?

Mr. Porter—I think it was on the 12th.

Mr. Morris—No, I think not.

The Witness—Mr. Porter, you are mistaken.

Mr. Morris—He never published it.

Mr. Porter—When did you first see it in print, as nearly as you can remember?

Mr. Beach—There were two letters bearing the same date inquired of by counsel. It seems to me there ought to be some discrimination between them.

Mr. Porter—There should be if there is the least doubt. I understand the witness as alluding to the letter of course in which he repeated the charges he imputed to Bowen against Mr. Beecher.

The Witness—That is the letter I am addressing myself to.

Mr. Evarts—Are the two letters commenced on that date?

Mr. Porter—No. When did you first see that in print? A.—I think it was published April 20, 1873, in the Brooklyn *Sunday Sun*, and then quoted in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, if I am correct as to the date.

Q.—Had you advised him against its publication? A.—I do not know anything about that publication, nor did Mr. Tilton, as he told me afterward.

Q.—Had you advised against its publication? A.—In January, 1871, certainly.

Q.—You had advised against its publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, the observation of the witness that it was published without Mr. Tilton's knowledge, as he told him afterward, should be stricken out.

The Court—It will be stricken out.

Mr. Evarts—It may be natural enough for the witness to make such a remark as that, but it is not proper.

The Witness—I saw my error and mistake at the time I made it, and desire to correct it.

Mr. Evarts—You ought to have seen it before you made it.

THE PRINTING OF THE LETTER.

Mr. Porter (resuming)—When was it printed by Mr. Tilton. A.—When was it printed by Mr. Tilton?

Q.—Yes. A.—I do not remember that it ever was printed by Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Was it printed in his newspaper, the *Golden Age*? A.—I do not remember that it was printed in the *Golden Age*.

Q.—Were proofs set up for the purpose of publication in the *Golden Age*, and did you see those proofs?

Mr. Fullerton—That is a double question and I object to it, unless he answers of his own knowledge.

Mr. Porter (to the witness)—You hear Judge Fullerton's suggestion.

The Witness—If you will repeat the question I will answer it.

Mr. Porter—Were proofs prepared for publication in the *Golden Age*, and did you see those proofs? A.—I saw proofs of the article which was prepared by Mr. Tilton, into which was incorporated this letter of Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Did you then advise against its publication? A.—I did then advise against its publication.

Q.—Who showed you those proofs? A.—I think Mr. Tilton brought them to me.

Q.—Did you see the poem entitled "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," written by Mr. Tilton? A.—Did I see that poem?

Q.—Yes. A.—After it was printed I did.

Q.—You had not seen it before, and heard nothing of it before? A.—I do not think I had ever seen it before.

Q.—You disapproved of its publication? A.—I thought it ought not to have been published.

Q.—And so told him? A.—I did tell him so.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF VICTORIA WOODHULL.

Q.—Did you know of the preparation of the biography of Victoria Woodhull before it appeared? A.—I do not recollect before it appeared.

Q.—Did you hear of it? A.—I do not remember that I heard of the biography of Victoria Woodhull before it appeared.

Q.—You did afterward? A.—I did afterward.

Q.—Did you approve of it or condemn it?

Mr. Beach—I object to the question.

The Court—I think it has a bearing on the mind of the witness, perhaps.

Mr. Beach—We except, Sir.

Mr. Porter—Well, did you approve or condemn it? A.—I did not approve of the publication of it, Sir.

THE LETTER TO A FRIEND IN THE WEST.

Q.—Do you remember the letter written to his friend in the West? A.—I remember the letter; yes, Sir.

Mr. Porter (to Mr. Morris)—I will ask you to produce that letter?

Mr. Fullerton—We are not aware of the existence of that letter.

Mr. Evarts—The witness is, then; one or the other—we have given notice to produce.

Mr. Fullerton—When was the letter written to some one out West?

Mr. Evarts—There was a letter called a letter of a complaining friend; that is one thing. Then there is a letter to a friend in the West, which is another thing, and it is dated Dec. 31, 1872. Now if you have got that letter we should like to have it?

The Witness—What page is it on?

Mr. Evarts—It is on page 273 of this book. We have given notice to produce to the plaintiff, and we have subpœnaed the witness and we would like to have the letter.

Mr. Porter (handing the letter to witness)—That is the letter written by Mr. Tilton? A.—That is in Mr. Tilton's handwriting; yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Is the letter produced by the plaintiff or by the witness?

Mr. Fullerton—I do not know where it came from.

Mr. Evarts—I only ask for information; it came from somewhere.

Mr. Morris—It is produced by me, from my office; where it came from I do not know, but I produce it.

Mr. Evarts—Then you don't say whether you produce it from the plaintiff or the witness?

Mr. Morris—I don't know.

Mr. Evarts—I cannot, I suppose, find out what nobody knows.

Mr. Morris—No, Sir.

Mr. Porter—I will now read the letter in evidence:

THE LETTER.

No. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET, }
BROOKLYN, Dec. 31, 1872. }

MY DEAR FRIEND: I owe you a long letter. I am unwell and a prisoner in the house, leaning back in leather-cushioned idleness, and writing on my chair-board before the fire. Perhaps you wonder that I have a fire, or anything but a hearthstone broken and crumbled, since the world has been told that my household is in ruins. And yet it is more like your last letter—brimful of love and wit, and sparkling like a fountain in midwinter.

Nevertheless you are right. I am in trouble; and I hardly see a path out of it.

It is just two years ago to-day—this very day—the last of the year—that Mr. Bowen lifted his hammer, and with an unjust blow smote asunder my two contracts, one with the *Independent* and the other with the Brooklyn *Union*. The public little suspects that this act of his turned on his fear to meet the consequences of horrible charges which he made against Henry Ward Beecher. I have kept quiet on the subject for two years through an unwillingness to harm others even for the sake of righting myself before the public. But having trusted to time for my vindication, I find that time has only thickened my difficulties until these now buffet me like a storm.

You know that Bowen long ago paid me the assessed pecuniary damages which grew out of his breaking of the contracts, and gave me a written vindication of *my* course, and something like an apology for *his*. This statement, so far as I am concerned, is final.

But Bowen's assassinating dagger drawn against Beecher has proved as unable as Macbeth's to "trammel up the consequence." And the consequence is that the air of Brooklyn is rife with stories against its chief clergyman, not growing out of the Woodhull scandal merely, but exhaled with ever-fresh foulness, like mephitic vapors, from Bowen's own charge against Beecher.

Verily, the tongue is a wild beast that no man can tame, and, like a wolf, it is now seeking to devour the chief shepherd of the flock, together also with my own pretty lambs.

For the last four or five weeks, or ever since I saw the Woodhull libel, I have hardly had a restful day; and I frequently dream the whole thing over at night, waking the next morning unfit for work.

Have you any conception of what it is to suffer the keenest possible injustice? If not, come and learn of me.

To say nothing of the wrong and insult to my wife, in whose sorrow I have greater sorrow, I have to bear the additional indignity of being misconstrued by half the public and by many friends.

For instance, it is supposed that I had a conspirator's hand in this unholy business, whereas I am as innocent of it as of the Nathan murder.

It is hinted that the libelous article was actually written by me; whereas (being in the north of New-Hampshire) I did not know of its existence till a week after it had convulsed my own city and family. My wife never named it in her letters to me lest it should spoil my mood for public speaking. (You know I was then toiling day and night for Mr. Greeley's sake.)

Then, too, it is the sneer of the clubs that I have degenerated into an apostle of free-love; whereas the whole body of my writings stands like a monument against this execrable theory.

Moreover, it is charged that I am in financial and other relations with Mrs. Woodhull; whereas I have not spoken to, nor met, nor seen her for nearly a year.

The history of my acquaintance with her is this: In the Spring of 1871, a few months after Bowen charged Beecher with the most hideous crime known to human nature, and had slammed the door of the *Independent* in my face, and when I was toiling like Hercules to keep the scandal from the public, then it was that Mrs. Woodhull, hitherto a total stranger to me, suddenly sent for me and poured into my ears, not the Bowen scandal, but a new one of her own, namely, almost the same identical tale which she printed a few weeks ago. Think of it! When I was doing my best to suppress one earthquake, Mrs. Woodhull suddenly stood before me portentous with another. What was I to do? I resolved at all hazards to keep back the new avalanche until I could securely tie up the original storm. My fear was that she would publish what she told to me, and, to prevent this catastrophe, I resolved, (and as the result proves, like a fool, and yet with a fool's innocent and pure motive) to make her such a friend of mine that she would never think of doing me such a harm. So I rendered her some important services, (including especially some labors of pen and ink,) all with a view to put and hold her under an obligation to me and mine.

In so acting toward her, I found to my glad surprise and astonishment that she rose almost as high in my estimation at she had done with Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabella Beecher Hooker, and other excellent women. Nobody who has not met Mrs. Woodhull can have an adequate idea of the admirable impression she is capable of producing on serious persons. Moreover I felt that the current denunciations against her were outrageously unjust, and that, like myself, she had been put in a false position before the public, and I sympathized keenly with the aggravation of spirit which this produces. This fact lent a zeal to all I said in her defense.

Nor was it until after I had known her for a number of months, and when I discovered her purpose to libel a dozen representative women of the suffrage movement, that I suddenly opened my eyes to her real tendencies to mischief; and then it was that I indignantly repudiated her acquaintance, and have never seen her since.

Hence her late tirade.

Well, it is over, and I am left to be the chief sufferer in the public estimation.

What to do in the emergency (which is not clearing, but clouding itself daily) I have not yet decided.

What I could do would be to take from my writing-desk, and publish to-morrow morning, the prepared narrative and vindication, which, with facts and documents, my legal advisers pronounce complete.

This would explain and clarify everything, both great and small, (including the Woodhull episode, which is but a minor part of the whole case,) but if I publish it, I must not only violate a kind of honorable obligation, but to be silent, which I had voluntarily imposed upon myself, but I must put my old friend Bowen to a serious risk of being smitten dead by Beecher's hand.

How far Bowen would deserve his fate I cannot say; but I know that all Plymouth Church would hunt him as a rat.

Well, perhaps the future will unravel my skein for me without my own hand; but whatever happens to my weather-beaten self, I wish to you, O prosperous comrade, a happy New-Year. Fraternally yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

P. S.—Before sending this long letter, (which pays my debt to you,) I have read it to my wife, who desires to supplement it by sending her love and good will to the little white cottage and its little red cheeks.

Q.—From whom did you receive that letter? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—At what date? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether it was at or about this date? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Do you remember to whom it was addressed? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember that it was addressed to any one?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment—The original is here.

Mr. Porter—I don't remember having seen it. It speaks for itself.

Q.—Do you know to whom the letter was written? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Did you hear from Tilton? H.—I don't know; I may have heard of its intention of being sent to the party.

Q.—You have no knowledge on the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was deposited with you among the papers in the case? A.—It was given to me.

Q.—You have held it ever since? A.—I suppose I have; yes, Sir.

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—You know Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I have known her; yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you first see her? A.—I think in the Spring of 1871.

Q.—At what time in that Spring? A.—I think it was somewhere in April.

Q.—Do you remember what time in April? A.—I don't remember distinctly the time, Sir, in April.

The Court—There is a general request to speak louder—it may be addressed to counsel or to witness.

Q.—Where did you first meet her? A.—I think I first met her at her house.

Q.—In New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you next meet her? A.—I think the next meeting was at Theodore Tilton's house.

Q.—When was that? A.—Shortly afterward. I can fix the date, Sir, by the card in the *World*—it was somewhere about that time.

Q.—You will find the date of that card on page 48? A.—It was a card in the *World*. Does it bear date, Sir?

Mr. Shearman—April 2, 1871.

Q.—You had not met her or seen her in the meantime? A.—No; I met her in consequence of the card in the *World*; it was after the card in the *World* that I saw her.

Q.—Shortly after? A.—Yes, Sir; shortly after.

Q.—You have no means of fixing the precise date? A.—I know it was after that. I can't fix the exact date, Sir, within a few days.

Q.—Before that interview you had never seen her but once? A.—I never had seen her at all before. On the occasion of the first interview I saw her at Theodore Tilton's house.

Q.—How long after the first interview should you say it was? A.—I should say within a day or two, Sir.

Q.—Who was present at that interview? A.—Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Was any one else? A.—I don't remember. Sir, whether there was anybody else present at that interview.

Q.—You had a conversation with her at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After that time did you meet her frequently? A.—I met her—well, I saw her whenever there was occasion for it, and I should not say frequently.

Q.—But from time to time? A.—From time to time.

Q.—When did you last see her? A.—The last time I saw her I think was the Spring before the publication of the Woodhull story in April, 1872—the Spring of 1872 I should think.

Q.—Where did you see her then? A.—I don't remember; it was at the house; she was living in Sixteenth street I think; I don't remember the street.

Q.—In her own house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you visit her with others? A.—I visited her with Theodore Tilton that evening, Sir.

Q.—Had you visited her with him before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Several times before? A.—Several times before.

Q.—At her residence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was it at that time—in Sixteenth street? A.—I won't be sure; I don't remember the street.

Q.—Do you remember where she was before? A.—It was Sixteenth street; she lived there and in Thirty-eighth street.

Q.—Were you ever there in the evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Usually? A.—Usually in the evening.

Q.—Did you ever meet her elsewhere than at her residence and that of Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—At my own house, in Remsen street.

Q.—Did you meet her at any other place? A.—I don't remember, Sir, at present.

Q.—Were you ever in the same house in which she was staying over night? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—You have a good memory? A.—A tolerably good memory, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever travel with her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever meet at any other place outside of New-York and Brooklyn? A.—I don't remember, Sir, at present, that I ever did.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not? A.—If you could jog my memory by asking me of a certain place—. I don't remember that I ever did.

Q.—Do you now remember that you did not? A.—I should say that I now remember that I did not.

Q.—How long were your interviews when you went to her house? A.—Some of them were an hour long, some of them two hours.

Q.—Was your intercourse with her confined to the subject matter of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher? A.—Not always; no, Sir.

Q.—Did you make statements to her in regard to that matter? A.—I did; I have made statements to her with regard to it—with regard to stories against Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did you in regard to Mr. Tilton? A.—Did I make statements to her with regard to Mr. Tilton? I have made statements to her in regard to Mr. Tilton; yes, Sir.

Q.—And with regard to particular ladies in connection with Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't know that I ever mentioned the names of any ladies in connection with Mr. Tilton's name.

Q.—Nor she? A.—I don't remember that she did.

Q.—Do you remember a conversation with her in relation to the interview of the 31st of December, 1870? A.—Do I remember, Sir? Will you please put the question again?

Q.—Do you remember that conversation with her in reference to what transpired at the interview with Mr. Beecher on the 31st of December, 1870? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you present at the conversation between her and Mr. Tilton in regard to what took place at that interview? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember that I ever was.

Q.—Did you read her published statement? A.—I don't know that I read it all. Sir.

Q.—Do you know that you did not? A.—I think I did not read all of it.

Q.—What part was it you omitted? A.—I don't really remember what part I did omit; I know the general drift of it.

THE PISTOL SCENE.

Q.—Did you speak to her to the effect that you took a pistol when you went to Mr. Beecher and demanded the letter of Mrs. Tilton, under penalty of instant death? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you state anything to that effect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you in that conversation describe to her, or in any other conversation describe to her, the piteous and abject beseeching of Mr. Beecher not to be exposed to the public? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind occurred? A.—No, Sir. You asked me a moment ago, Judge Porter, whether I read any part of the statement, or the whole of it. I can tell you that I read that part about the pistol scene, and I can tell you, Sir, something that can be of interest in regard to that.

Mr. Porter—If you please, Sir, state it.

Witness—Mr. Beecher asked me about that part of it that referred to the pistol scene. I said, of course, there was no threat, and I don't wonder that, of course, you don't remember it.

Q.—Did you ever ride with Mrs. Woodhull?

sent for Mr. Jayne; I saw him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel one day.

Q.—Was that the only occasion in which you conversed with him about it? A.—I think I have seen him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel since then; within a week or two weeks.

Q.—Will you be kind enough to repeat the date when Gen. Butler volunteered in the matter? A.—I have got the exact date; I think it was June 29 or 30, the letter I got from him.

Q.—Has he since then acted as your counsel in the matter? A.—Yes, Sir; he has acted as my adviser in the matter; I make a distinction between counsel and adviser.

Q.—You said that letter of Aug. 4 was written at his advice. A.—Yes, Sir, and by him.

Q.—And by him? A.—And by him.

Q.—Was the subsequent letter of Aug. 5 written by him? A.—What was the subsequent letter of Aug. 5?

Q.—In reply to Mr. Beecher's of Aug. 4, which was included. A.—That was written by myself, in conjunction with Theodore Tilton.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton present when the letter was written of Aug. 4—when Gen. Butler wrote the letter of Aug. 4? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had he been conferred with on that subject? A.—No, Sir.

THE QUESTION OF FEES.

Q.—You have at no time paid any fee to Gen. Butler? A.—I have not.

Q.—Nor to any counsel in connection with this litigation? A.—Yes, Sir, I have—this litigation between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir, I have not paid any fee to any counsel in connection with this litigation between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher.

Q.—But you have paid fees to counsel who are acting for Mr. Tilton, have you not? A.—I have, on business of my own.

Q.—Have you engaged to pay any fees in this case? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you contributed to the expenses of this litigation? A.—I do not think I have.

Q.—Have you contributed to the expense which has been made from time to time in regard to it, or any of them? A.—No, Sir, I do not think I have; I do not recollect any such contribution.

Q.—Nor any payment for that purpose? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have contributed nothing? A.—I have contributed nothing.

Q.—Paid nothing and promised nothing? A.—Paid nothing and promised nothing.

Q.—All there was in your branch of the litigation? A.—All there what?

Q.—All that you paid was in your branch of the litigation? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE INDICTMENTS AND CIVIL SUITS.

Q.—In connection with the indictments and the civil suits?

Mr. Beach—To that we object.

Judge Neilson—Why do you ask that?

Mr. Porter—I wish to show his relation to the controversy.

Judge Neilson—That is immaterial.

Mr. Evarts—Does your Honor understand that it is immaterial to the witness' relation to this case that he is under indictment, and that he is pursued in a libel suit, and forced to judgment in a libel suit?

Judge Neilson—All that I ruled out.

Mr. Evarts—And that it does not bear on the attitude of this witness in the way his testimony ought to go to the jury?

Mr. Beach—Those proceedings are not on the part of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we know whose part they are on. I understand, then, that your Honor when we offer to show the attitude of this witness under the public indictments, and under the public suits for libels, in his statement concerning this case, that that does not constitute evidence to go to his credit with the jury for his statements in this case?

Judge Neilson—I so rule. That has been decided more than once in this case, that the existence of an indictment does not prejudice the witness.

Mr. Evarts—I do not say that, your Honor. We do not offer anything in that relation or in connection with that; but it is that he is made a party defendant in the same side of the controversy in which he now appears as a witness for the plaintiff here.

Judge Neilson—So made by some other person or parties.

Mr. Evarts—No matter; he is in that condition of persecution, if you please. I do not care whether it is persecution or not.

Judge Neilson—I do not know that it is.

Mr. Evarts—We do not say that it is, but that he holds that position in regard to the suits forced upon him, justly or unjustly.

Judge Neilson—In regard to other parties.

Mr. Evarts—Justly or unjustly he is indicted in connection with Mr. Beecher; that is the statement.

Judge Neilson—I must overrule it.

THE ASPECT OF THE MATTER AS PRESENTED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will so rule, but I wish to bring to your Honor's notice the aspect of the matter in which it is presentable, and anything that goes to show the animus or the repugnance or opposition between the witness and the party against whom he is testifying is primary evidence to show that he is not a disinterested and impartial witness, but is himself an active party in the controversy. And now we offer this witness' position in all these suits as evidence that he is not an impartial witness, as he is a party to the controversy.

Judge Neilson—I am ruling on the assumption that some other person not named has had or has some litigation with the witness, an action in which that third person is the mover and this witness, as we may assume, the defendant; also, as more immediately connected with this, there is an indictment, upon the complaint of some one, against the witness in respect to this same matter; in all which the witness stands, it would seem, on the defensive, and is not the mover, and does not appear to be the mover, even on your statement.

Mr. Evarts—But might it not inflame his feelings against him that he had been pursued by Mr. Beecher? Does your Honor say that to show that the party against whom he has testified here has pursued him is not evidence that he is hostile to that party?

Judge Neilson—We have it already that this witness is hostile to the defendant; that is shown sufficiently. There can be no suggestion of friendliness.

Mr. Evarts—How does that appear? Have we it down on the evidence that he has said that his relations were unfriendly to Mr. Beecher?

Judge Neilson—Not in that way, but that their friendly relations ceased.

Mr. Evarts—Ah! that the friendly relations ceased, but that is not an avowal that he is hostile, and bitterly hostile, to the defendant.

Judge Neilson—Well, would that indictment?

Mr. Evarts—That the jury would judge of.

Judge Neilson—I think you will have to be content.

Mr. Evarts—But your Honor tells me that you exclude it on the idea that it is some transaction with third persons.

Judge Neilson—In part.

Mr. Evarts—Well, then, the part that is not with third persons. What third persons?

Judge Neilson—I understood from your statement that some third persons had brought suit against this witness and he had been indicted on the complaint of the defendant, an indictment not yet pressed.

IS THE WITNESS IMPARTIAL?

Mr. Evarts—I do not offer the indictment as proving its truth. I offer it as showing the prosecution of Mr. Beecher against him, and your Honor excludes that as not bearing on the question whether the witness is impartial.

Judge Neilson—It is very clear that if A. claims moneys in a suit against B., and B. can pursue the principal witness and indict him in many indictments, that he does not ruin that witness, whose testimony may be brought in support of the case against him.

Mr. Evarts—I do not offer it in that light; I offer it as affecting the answers of the witness.

Judge Neilson—I am very clear about this; I have not any doubt about this matter; I do not need any general argument on it.

Mr. Evarts—I do not propose to argue it in a general manner, but I propose to take your Honor's ruling on a definite proposition. We offer to prove by this witness the position in which he stands in reference both to the public prosecutions and the civil suits that have grown up since this controversy between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher arose.

Judge Neilson—Other than this suit?

Mr. Evarts—Other than this suit. We embrace the whole; it is not necessary to particularize. Your Honor rules out the whole. Now, if your Honor please, your Honor having ruled on the whole, I offer each of the matters separately, and your Honor makes the same ruling.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—It is understood that we except.

Judge Neilson—Certainly.

The hour of recess having come,

Judge Neilson said: Gentlemen, you will now retire. Be in your seats, if you please, at 2 o'clock. The audience will please wait for one moment till the jury retire.

*AFTER RECESS.*

Francis D. Moulton recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Porter:

Q.—Mr. Moulton, you mentioned that that letter of Aug. 5 was the one in which Gen. Butler did not assist you, and in which Mr. Tilton did. Where was that letter written? A.—In my study at home, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—On the 5th of August, the date of it. Is that the date of it?

Q.—Yes; the date is the 5th; you remember it is a reply to the letter of Mr. Beecher of the 4th? A.—The letter in reply to Mr. Beecher's letter was prepared in my house, whether it bears date the 5th of August or not.

Q.—At the time it was prepared was any one present except you and Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Who did the writing? A.—Theodore Tilton.

Q.—And you engrossed it? A.—I don't remember whether I did or did not, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember whether it is in his handwriting or yours? A.—I don't remember; I don't remember whether it is in my handwriting or not.

Q.—That was in reply to Mr. Beecher's letter of the previous day? A.—Yes.

[Letter of the 5th August, 1874, handed to and perused by witness.]

Q.—Is that the letter? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the letter.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will remember that the letter now in evidence is the answer in reply to a letter which I have asked them to hand me.

Mr. Morris—That is the one that was ruled out yesterday.

Mr. Evarts—I offer in evidence this letter, together with the letter to which it was an answer. Your Honor then thought that these letters were not admissible, or wholly unnecessary. That clearly was the point of your Honor's ruling, because the testimony already given showed that the friendly relations between Moulton and Mr. Beecher had been terminated by the letter of the 28th of July; but really, if you look at these letters it will be found that these letters did not show a termination, but it is not in that view I now offer them.

The Court—The witness stated that the friendship was terminated.

THE TERMINATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

Mr. Evarts—The witness stated that they were terminated, but the precise form and manner in which they were terminated could not be gathered from these letters. The evidence now shown is that the letter of Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton became the subject of consultation and conference between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, and that they then prepared this answer, which Mr. Tilton drafted and Mr. Moulton signed, and they sent it forth. It is, therefore, an act in which this plaintiff participated, and is a part of the transaction and relations between the two parties in reference to investigations, or the suppression of investigations, as the case may be, concerning this controversy between them, which has formed, as your Honor knows, the staple of so much of the evidence that has been introduced. The letters formerly stated, in your Honor's appreciation of them, as letters merely between the witness and Mr. Beecher bearing on the question as whether or not they broke off their relations, and did not consider them important or useful to further prove that fact. Now, if your Honor please, you will see that, from the act of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton in withholding from Mr. Beecher access to certain papers, they became part of the dealings between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton in regard to this trouble.

MR. BEACH OPPOSES THE INTRODUCTION OF MR. BEECHER'S LETTER.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will recollect that there was a letter produced addressed to Mr. Beecher by Mr. Moulton, bearing date July 24, 1874, making a request for the letters and papers in the hands of Mr. Moulton relating to this controversy, and that the letter of Mr. Moulton, without an objection, in answer to that bearing date Aug. 4, was read in evidence. I believe also that the letter of July 28, 1874, from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, was also given in evidence. Mr. Porter then proposed to read the reply to Mr. Beecher bearing date Aug. 4, 1874, which I objected to, and that was ruled out upon the ground that the statements made by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton upon this subject, detailing the particulars of what was supposed to be the origin of the breach of their friendship, was not admissible; that, under the pretense of a controversy between the witness and Mr. Beecher, Mr. Beecher could not fabricate declarations or introduce conversations between himself and the witness which would bear upon the main issue of this controversy. I am not aware, Sir, that the letter, to which reference is now made, of Aug. 5, 1874, was then presented for discussion or consideration. I am not aware that any offer was made on that letter, or any objection taken to it on our behalf; the only objection which we made, and the only objection we care now to make, to the letter of Aug. 4, written by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton—and if the object of the introduction of that letter is to introduce in evidence, or to lay the foundation of the presentation in evidence, of the letter of Mr. Beecher of Aug. 4—why, then, the objection so far as it is now offered for the purpose of proving declarations made or assented to on the part of Mr. Tilton, in so far as thus declared was material to the issue. I perceive no objection to this introduction. It seems to me perfectly competent on that ground, but I desire to preserve the objection which was made yesterday, and in which your Honor ruled as to the introduction in evidence of the letter of Mr. Beecher of Aug. 4. I stated yesterday, Sir, what I supposed to be the rule of law, without any specific examination of the question in regard to the inadvisability of the details of controversies between a witness and a party against whom it is introduced for the purpose of proving the presence of malice or ill-will. If your Honor please, I have just sent for an authority on the question furnished by the case. The case is furnished by the Court of Appeals, and is as follows:

AN AUTHORITY IN THE CASE.

"Silas Boynton, respondent, against John Boynton, appellant." In an action of slander the plaintiff, as witness in his own behalf, stated, on examination, that he had had litigation with the defendant. He was then asked how many suits he had had with him, and for what causes of action. Held—That the court below properly excluded so much of the inquiry as related to the causes of action. It was in no way material or pertinent to the issue. Its materiality consists solely in its bearing upon the credit due to the plaintiff as a witness, and was therefore collateral in its nature. The end of such an inquiry would result in an unlimited examination of the previous litigation, and in attempts to indicate the different positions occupied by the parties engaged in it.

To the question whether the plaintiff had not previously sued the defendant for slander, and received only $10. Held—That this was included in that portion of the previous question which the court rejected as improper. That the remarks on that exception were equally applicable to the exception taken to the conclusion of this inquiry.

Where on the trial there is a variance between the evidence and the complaint which the court is authorized to disregard, it will be disregarded unless the defendant proves that he has been misled to his prejudice."

Mr. Beach continued: Now, Sir, the authorities seem to me to be peculiarly and decidedly applicable to the present question here. The difficulties which some people suppose to exist because of estrangement and ill-feeling between the witness and Mr. Beecher were connected with the very subject of the litigation in this action, and if in a controversy between the parties Mr. Beecher is permitted to make declarations which are material to the main issue which directly effect the interest of Mr. Tilton and this litigation here, you will, by that mode of inquiry, perceive that Mr. Beecher is permitted to produce his declarations to a third party against us while we were not present. If necessary, Sir, if you will permit me, I will look a moment to the opinion, which may be fuller than the marginal note. The opinion says, Sir—I read from the same case of Boynton against Boynton:

"June Term, 1869.—Appeal from a judgment at General Term. T. C. Cronin and E. D. Gilbert for appellant; Burdick & Betts for respondent. Daniels, J.—The plaintiff was sworn and examined as a witness on his own behalf upon the trial of the action, and testified that the defendant had a conversation with him in the month of April, 1860, in which he stated to him that he had a friend in the place, and that he, the defendant, would do all he could to injure him. Upon his cross-examination, the plaintiff stated he had had litigation with the defendant. He was then asked how many suits he had had with him, and for what causes of action. The court excluded so much of the inquiry as related to the causes of action, and the defendant excepted to the ruling.

The evidence proposed to be given by the answer to so much of the question as was excluded, was in no way material or pertinent to the present issue found between the parties, and which formed the subject of the trial. It materially consisted solely in its bearing upon the credit due to the plaintiff as a witness, and was therefore collateral in its nature. Inquiries of this character must necessarily be limited and restricted in their nature, otherwise the trial of issues upon pleadings would be often so far extended by them as to obscure the real points involved in the controversy, and obscure the minds of the jurors called upon to decide them. The object of such inquiries is to show that the witness may be giving his testimony under some feeling or impulse inconsistent with an impartial disclosure of the truth. It is not material to inquire after the particular process or the detail of circumstances by means of which that feeling may have been produced. For the fact itself is all that the case can require to be proved, and all that the law will permit to be shown. The discovery of the motive under which the witness may at the time be giving his evidence is the end and object to be attained. And that can always be accomplished by the direct inquiry concerning its existence, or concerning the facts themselves, ordinarily indicating the existence of unproper motives. It is sufficient to show that difficulty, affecting his feelings and likely to influence his evidence, exists between the witness and the party it may be given against, and that can always be done without pursuing a detailed inquiry into the circumstances attending its development."

That authority, said Mr. Beach, abundantly sustains the proposition I submit to your Honor, and is a principle which you will at once recognize as law. Now, it may be said that this letter of Mr. Beecher, of Aug. 4, necessarily came under the observation of Mr. Tilton at the time he was engaged mutually with Mr. Moulton in preparing a reply to that instrument. It will be for your Honor's consideration how far the presentation of that letter to Mr. Tilton, if it was submitted to him, which does not yet appear, and how far his acceptance or repudiation of the statement in that letter may be admissible. Certain it is that sufficient has not yet been given to allow the production of that letter, under that aspect of the question.

Mr. Evarts—This letter, as I understand, is not objected to.

The Court—The letter of Aug. 5.

Mr. Beach—I oject to that letter and to any part being read, which, if your Honor will be kind enough to scrutinize, you will see does not lay any foundation for the introduction of the letter of Mr. Beecher.

The Court—That is the understanding.

Mr. Evarts—I read the letter as follows:

MR. MOULTON TO MR. BEECHER—HE REFUSES TO GIVE UP THE PAPERS.

No. 49 Remsen street, Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 1874.

*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:*

My Dear Sir: In all our acquaintance and friendship I have never received from you a letter of the tone of yours of Aug. 4. It seems unlike yourself, and to have been inspired by the same ill-advisers who had so lamentably carried your private affairs before a committee of your Church, and thence before the public.

In reply, let me remind you that during the whole of the past four years all the documents, notes, and memoranda which you and Mr. Tilton have intrusted to me have been so intrusted because they had a reference to your mutual differences. I hold no papers, either of yours or his, except such as bear on this case. You speak of "memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with Mr. Tilton's matter." You probably allude here to the memoranda of your difficulties with Mr. Bowen, but these have a direct reference to your present case with Mr. Tilton, and were deposited with me by you because of such reference. You speak, also, of a letter or two from your brother and sister, and I am sure you have not forgotten the apprehension which we entertained lest Mrs. Hooker should fulfill a design which she foreshadowed to invade your pulpit and read to your congregation a confession of your intimacy with Mrs. Tilton.

You speak of other papers, which I hold "subject to your wishes." I hold none such, nor do I hold any subject to Mr. Tilton's wishes. The papers which I hold, both yours and his, were not given to me to be subject to the wishes of either of the parties. But the very object of my holding them has been, and still is, to prevent the wish of one party from being injuriously exercised against the other.

You are incorrect in saying that Mr. Tilton has had access to my "depository of materials;" on the contrary, I have refused Mr. Tilton such access. During the preparation of his sworn statement he came to me and said his case would be incomplete unless I permitted him the use of all the documents, but I refused; and all he could rely upon were such notes as he had made from time to time from writings of yours which you had written to me to be read to him, and passages of which he caught from my lips, in shorthand. Mr. Tilton has seen only a part of the papers in my possession, and would be more surprised to learn the entire facts of the case than you can possibly be.

What idle rumors may have existed in newspaper offices I know not; but they have not come from me.

In closing your letter you say: "I do not ask you to place before the committee any papers which Mr. Tilton may have given you; but I do demand that you forthwith place before the committee every paper which I have written or deposited with you." In reply I can only say that I cannot justly place before the committee the papers of one of the parties without doing the same with the papers of the other, and I cannot do this honorably except either by legal process compelling me, or else by consent in writing, not only of yourself, but of Mr. Tilton, with whom I shall confer on the subject as speedily as possible.

You will, I trust, see a greater spirit of justice in this reply than you have infused into your unusual letter of Aug. 4. Very respectfully,

Francis D. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—Now we offer the letter to which this is the answer, it having been communicated to Mr. Tilton, read by him, and quoted from by him.

Mr. Beach—That statement may probably be assumed to be true, from what has already appeared, but still it is not in evidence, and we think it should appear by the direct examination of the witness before we withdraw our objection to its introduction.

Mr. Evarts—It may be proper that this should be done, but I make this suggestion, however: As there is no pretense that there was any other letter of the 4th of August from Mr. Beecher, and as this letter which I have read, every word of which was written by Mr. Tilton, is an answer referring to the date of Mr. Beecher's letter—his "unusual" letter, and making three separate quotations from it—on every principle of evidence that has ever been practiced upon in a civil or criminal suit the writer of the answer to a letter is affected with knowledge of the letter which he is answering. Now, I submit to your Honor that it is idle for me to proceed any further.

Mr. Beach—That would be true if the letter to which the reply is made was addressed to the party making the reply, or if the whole of the letter had been quoted in the reply. Here are two parties engaged in preparing this answer, but it does not appear that Mr. Tilton wrote the whole of the answer, or that he did not write portions of it at the dictation of Mr. Moulton. It does not appear but that the quotations in the answer were given by Mr. Moulton to Mr. Tilton to be incorporated in it, and it is these perhaps technical matters, which I insist ought to appear before the whole of Mr. Beecher's letter is permitted to be read.

The Court—I think it proper to investigate the witness upon this subject.

Mr. Evarts—Does your Honor rule that this letter is not admissible without interrogation?

The Court—I have simply expressed a wish.

Mr. Porter (resuming the examination)—Did Mr. Tilton see the letter from which he quoted these passages in the reply? A.—I think he did.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. I object to that question, as assuming that Mr. Tilton quoted these passages in the reply.

Mr. Porter—Did Mr. Tilton quote these passages in the reply. A.—They were quoted in the reply which was made by Mr. Tilton and myself. The reply was jointly Mr. Tilton's and mine.

Q.—And the letter was before you from which the extracts were taken? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the reply to the letter was made with reference to the letter which was written? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By you and by Mr. Tilton? A.—By Mr. Tilton and myself.

The Court—And the contents of the letter were known to both of you? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—I think the letter may go in.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Morris)—Have you the original?

Mr. Morris—I cannot find it. I will, however, do so at my leisure.

Mr. Evarts—We have not seen these papers; the other side have seen them all.

Mr. Morris—All the papers we have we will furnish whenever we are served with a subpœna specifying precisely what papers the counsel desire.

Mr. Porter—I now read the letter of Aug. 4:

A SECOND APPEAL FOR DOCUMENTS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1874.

*F. D. Moulton, Esq.:*

Sir: Your letter, bearing date Aug. 4, 1874, is this moment received. Allow me to express my regret and astonishment that you refuse me permission even to see certain letters and papers in your possession, relating to the charges made against me by Theodore Tilton, and at the reasons given for the refusal.

On your solemn and repeated assurances of personal friendship, and in the unquestioning confidence with which you inspired me of your honor and fidelity, I placed in your hands for safe-keeping various letters addressed to me from my brother, my sister, and various other parties; also memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with Mr. Tilton's matters. I also from time to time addressed you confidential notes relating to my own self as one friend would write to another. These papers were never placed in your hands to be held for two parties, nor to be used in any way. They were to be held for me. I did not wish them to be subject to risk of loss or scattering, from my careless habits in the manner of preserving documents. They were to be held for me. In so far as these papers were concerned, you were only a friendly trustee, holding papers subject to my wishes.

Mr. Tilton has made a deadly assault upon me, and has used letters and fragments of letters purporting to be copies of these papers. Are these extracts genuine? Are they garbled? What are their dates? What, if anything, has been left out, and what put in.

You refuse my demand for these papers on the various pleas that if I speak the truth in my statement, I do not need them; that if I make a successful use of them, it will be an injury to Mr. Tilton, and that you, as a friend of both parties, are bound not to aid either in any act that shall injure the other.

But I do not desire to injure any one, but to repel an injury attempted upon me by the use of papers committed sacredly to your care. These documents have been seen and copied; they have been hawked for sale in New-York newspaper offices: what purport to be my confidential notes to you are on the market. But when I demand a sight of the originals of papers of which you are only a trustee, that I may defend myself, you refuse because you are the friend of both parties!

Mr. Tilton has access to your depository for materials with which to strike me, but I am not permitted to use them in defending myself!

I do not ask you to place before the committee any papers which Mr. Tilton may have given you. But I do demand that you forthwith place before the committee every paper which I have written or deposited with you.

Yours truly, H. W. Beecher.

TILTON'S ACCOUNTS WITH MOULTON'S FIRM.

Q.—Have you the accounts, Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir—which one?

Q.—Both, if you please. A.—This (producing a paper) is the first one of Mr. Tilton. This is the next one of Mr. Beecher, (producing another paper.)

Q.—This (the first paper produced) is a transcript of the account of your firm with Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It is a correct transcript of that account and of the whole of it? A.—I believe it to be so.

Mr. Porter—I will offer it in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Has he stated that it is a transcript from the books?

Mr. Porter—The account of Theodore Tilton with Woodruff & Robinson.

Mr. Evarts—A transcript from their books?

Mr. Porter—Yes, Sir.

The account is received in evidence, and marked D 8.

The account was read by Mr. Hill to the jury, and is as follows:

Theodore Tilton in account with Woodruff & Robinson.

DEBIT ITEMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871. | |
| Feb. 3—To cash | $500 00 |
| Feb. 13—To cash | 500 00 |
| Feb. 24—To cash | 500 00 |
| March 4—To cash | 500 00 |
| March 8—To cash | 1,500 00 |
| May 1—To cash | 500 00 |
| Nov. 15—To cash | 1,113 62 |
| Nov. 25—To cash | 250 00 |
| 1872. | |
| Jan. 29—To cash | 1,000 00 |
| April 26—To cash | 15 60 |
| May 27—To cash | 100 00 |
| May 27—To cash | 100 00 |
| May 27—To cash | 500 00 |
| June 8—To cash | 500 00 |
| June 11—To F. Woodruff, guardian, interest on bond and mortgage | 240 63 |
| July 8—To cash | 250 00 |
| Aug. 12—To cash | 1,200 00 |
| Aug. 22—To cash | 300 00 |
| Sept. 1—To cash | 1,843 91 |
| Nov. 8—Per Woodruff, guardian, interest on bond and mortgage | 297 50 |
| Nov. 8—To cash | 500 00 |
| Dec. 27—To cash | 600 00 |
| 1873. | |
| April 21—To cash | 170 48 |
| Total | $12,981 15 |

CREDIT ITEMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871. | |
| Jan. 7—By cash | $1,004 03 |
| May 1—By balance, interest account | 45 21 |
| Nov. 13—By cash | 500 00 |
| Nov. 20—By cash | 250 00 |
| 1872. | |
| Jan. 24—By cash | 1,000 00 |
| April 5—By cash | 7,000 00 |
| May 28—By cash | 100 00 |
| Nov. 8—By balance, interest on account | 71 26 |
| 1873. | |
| April 21—By balance, interest on account | 10 65 |
| Total | $12,981 15 |

Mr. Fullerton—Balancing the account?

Mr. Hill—Yes, they balance.

MR. BEECHER'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Porter—The other paper which you produced purports to be a statement of receipts and disbursements of moneys received from H. W. Beecher by F. D. Moulton; is this a correct statement of those? A.—It is a correct statement, Sir, as far as our books are concerned; I think there are one or two checks left out; I cannot say that there are, but that is my impression, not checks, but currency, should have said; I think there were two payments in currency besides that account.

Mr. Porter—This I offer in evidence.

The account was received in evidence and marked D 9.

Mr. Hill read the account to the jury as follows:

Statements of receipts and disbursements of moneys received from H. W. Beecher by F. D. Moulton:

DEBIT ITEMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871. | |
| July 19—Paid Rev. C. C. Beatty, check. | $155 27 |
| Aug. 19—Paid Mrs. Theodore Tilton, check | 150 00 |
| 1872. | |
| Jan. 19—To Mrs. Theodore Tilton | 50 00 |
| May 28—To Rev. A. M. Reed, check | 219 76 |
| May 28—To Mrs. T. Tilton | 25 00 |
| July 8—To Rev. A. M. Reed, check | 118 12 |
| Oct. 24—To Mrs. T. Tilton | 50 00 |
| 1873. | |
| March 7—To Rev. C. C. Beatty, check | 245 00 |
| April 5—To Mrs. T. Tilton, balance of $500 | 255 00 |
| May 3—Paid T. Tilton, check | 1,000 00 |
| July 11—Paid Tilton, indorsed by O. W. Roland, attorney, check | 650 00 |
| Aug. 15—To Theodore Tilton, check | 250 00 |
| Sept. 12—To Theodore Tilton, check | 500 00 |
| Sept. 12—To Theodore Tilton, check | 500 00 |
| Dec. 9—To Theodore Tilton, check | 260 00 |
| Dec. 16—To A. M. Reed, check | 200 00 |
| 1874. | |
| Feb. 24—To Theodore Tilton, Mrs. T. T., cash for check | 500 00 |
| March 30—To Theodore Tilton, on C. W. Roland's check | 400 00 |
| May 2—To Theodore Tilton, indorsed by O. W. Roland, attorney | 250 00 |
| May 26—To Theodore Tilton | 600 00 |
| Total | $6,078 15 |

[CREDIT ITEMS.]

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871. | |
| June 26—Received check H. W. Beecher | $155 85 |
| Nov. 14—Received check of H. W. Beecher | 150 00 |
| 1872. | |
| May 31—Received check H. W. B. | 294 76 |
| 1873. | |
| Feb. 18—Received | 500 00 |
| May 2—Received cash | 5,000 00 |
| Total | $6,100 61 |

Mr. Porter—From what is this statement taken: I refer to the one last produced in evidence? A.—From the ledger of Woodruff & Robinson.

Q.—The entries were made at the time of the respective dates, and in the books of that firm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is the title of the account on the book that which appears in this paper? A.—What is the title there, Sir?

Q.—"Statement of account," &c. A. (Examining the paper)—These are taken from my account in the ledger; Francis D. Moulton, I judge; from my account—from my own individual account.

Mr. Evarts—The books can be brought here, I suppose.

Mr. Porter—Can you bring us the books here? A.—I can bring the books or the accounts. It will require several books—cash-book and ledger.

Mr. Porter—We don't want anything except the ledger; just the ledger, in order to show how it appears.

Mr. Beach—I understand the witness to say that this is an extract from his account with the firm.

Mr. Porter—I understand that, but we want to see how his account stands; it is only a matter of explanation; it is very much more simply done by having the book here, I think, than by taking time to inquire.

HE EXPLAINS ABOUT THE ACCOUNTS.

Q.—How, then, did this happen that all the sums which were received from Mr. Beecher don't appear? A.—My impression is, Sir, that I received some currency that I immediately paid out, and I did not deposit it.

Mr. Beach—You did not deposit it?

Witness—I did not deposit these sums.

Mr. Porter—Were there several instances of that kind? A.—I think there were one or two.

Q.—Have you any means of ascertaining the number? A.—No, Sir—nothing but the impression I have.

Q.—You kept no memoranda? A.—No, Sir; that is the memoranda as far as I have any; I have no other.

Q.—These, then, are not in your books in continuous account in respect to the five thousand dollars, as well as the other amounts which you say were to the account of Mr. Beecher? It does not contain these continuous and intermingled accounts? A.—As I received the check I had it deposited to my credit.

Judge Neilson—There may have been intermediate deposits in other matters.

Witness—Yes, Sir, there may have been.

Mr. Porter—If the books were kept as an account between you and the firm, how was it indicated that the transaction related to Mr. Beecher. A.—The memorandum was put down there.

Q.—And is that memorandum transcribed by you in full? A.—I presume it is, Sir. I received the account with a letter from our accountant, Mr. Beatty, stating that he had taken off that.

Mr. Porter—Will you please bring between now and to-morrow have this matter prepared and given to me?

Mr. Beach—What is there in the book that the money was paid to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, the books don't show that.

Mr. Beach—What is there in the books to show that it is for Mr. Beecher? A.—The credit on the books shows that it is from me to Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson—The corresponding amounts? A.—Yes, Sir. If you will allow me, Mr. Porter, I will try to indicate what I mean from the paper itself. For instance, to my credit there is placed a check for a given amount from Mr. Beecher, and it is paid to C. Beatty, for the benefit of the person for whom it was intended. Then there is credited to me $300 which is paid through Mr. Beatty in a like manner. Then there is the $5,000, of which Mr. Tilton at different times received $310, $650, $250, &c., and all that comes out of the $5,000. Then there are other accounts where Theodore Tilton received various sums of money, and some of these are indorsed by Mr. Roland. Altogether there is a balance left in Mr. Beecher's favor, but I don't know how much.

Mr. Porter—Is there in the accounts of your firm anything to show the transactions between you and Mr. Tilton not entered in these figures? A.—Between myself and him personally in respect to this matter, do you mean?

Q.—As I understand you, there was no account between your firm and Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At any time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor between you and Mr. Beecher on the books of the firm? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And the cause for its appearing on the books of the firm arose only when the moneys you received were deposited by you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how were the moneys paid? By checks? A.—Yes, Sir, or by currency.

Q.—Or by currency? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where they were paid out by currency from the books of the firm they do not appear. Where you made a payment from the funds of Mr. Beecher, which had not gone to the firm, there is no entry anywhere in regard to it? A.—No, Sir. If I received currency from Mr. Beecher, and did not deposit it in the firm it would not appear.

Q.—So that there is no complete account in existence? A.—Unless that be a complete account.

Q.—And this you think is complete? A.—I said that there is an impression on my mind that I received from Mr. Beecher money twice which is not there.

Q.—Are you able to say that it was not three times? A.—If I should undertake to state the truth I should say I had not received it three times.

Q.—Are you able to say it? A.—I should think not.

Q.—Can you state the amounts on these two occasions? A.—No, Sir; I think on one of the occasions there was three hundred dollars.

Q.—And was the other a larger or a less sum? A.—I should think it was the same, perhaps five hundred dollars; I think there was one of five hundred dollars.

BEECHER'S FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Q.—I will now ask you in regard to the five thousand dollars. Did the first draft on that amount enter into this account? A.—I could not say; I don't think it did, Sir; will you allow me to read the account?

Mr. Porter—I presume it is not.

Witness—It is not there.

Q.—Do you know how Mr. Tilton had transacted his financial matters before, whether with banks or bankers? A.—I think he had money with banks and money with individuals.

Q.—But never with your firm until then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How about this $4,000 deposit you spoke of? A.—It was money which Mr. Tilton gave me to be deposited.

Q.—Was it in currency or in check? A.—I think very likely it was in check, but I don't remember.

Q.—On the 5th of April, I observe, there was a deposit in your firm of $7,000; do you remember whether that was by check or currency? A.—That was Henry C. Bowen's check. It was either Bowen's check or currency from Bowen's check.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

Q.—When was the *Golden Age* established? A.—In March, I think, 1871.

Q.—Who was proprietor and editor of that paper? A.—Mr. Tilton was the editor of the paper.

Q.—Was he the publisher? A.—He was the publisher.

Q.—Who was the proprietor? A.—Well, as to the proprietor, I hardly know how to answer that question. Mr. Tilton's notes were given payable if the paper was made a success. I suppose he may be called the proprietor.

Q.—Were you one of those who gave notes for that purpose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You received his notes? A.—Yes, Sir; I received his notes.

Q.—To what extent were you a contributor? A.—I should think I contributed $1,500 at that time and subscribed $3,000.

Q.—When did you subscribe? A.—I don't remember the date, Sir. It was in the beginning when the subscriptions were made.

Q.—Shortly before the publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you pay the $1,500? A.—I don't remember, Sir, when I paid it, and I have no means of showing it just now.

Q.—Have you no idea of about the time? A.—No, Sir; I have not.

Q.—When? Was it that year? A.—Oh, it was that year.

Q.—Have you an idea whether it was that Spring? A.—I think it was.

Q.—You paid it in cash? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You received from Mr. Tilton a note for the amount? A.—Subsequently I received the note, which I returned to him.

Q.—When did you receive it? A.—I cannot tell, Sir, the date of it; I have no means of telling just now. The notes were arranged by my partner, Mr. Woodruff. They were arranged for me as for the rest.

Q.—Was the other fifteen hundred dollars ever paid? A.—No, Sir. We gave back the notes to Mr. Tilton as a gift, so that he became sole proprietor of the *Golden Age*.

Q.—That was after he published the life of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I think it was; but I am not certain about that, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—It does not appear that he published the life of Victoria Woodhull at all yet.

Mr. Porter—What interval of time occurred between the receipt of those notes and their surrender? A.—I think that the notes were surrendered in the latter part of the year; I think I can ascertain positively for you.

Q.—The year 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were they surrendered at the same time with the notes of the other contributors? A.—I believe they were.

Q.—What was the aggregate of the contributions? A.—I don't remember what the aggregate was.

Q.—About how much?

Mr. Beach—I don't perceive the materiality of this inquiry, if your Honor please.

Mr. Evarts—We will make it material.

Mr. Beach—It should be shown to be material now. How much Mr. Tilton was aided in the business enterprise of publishing the *Golden Age* by his friends does not seem to me to be material.

Mr. Evarts—Not by itself, but as a necessary part of material evidence.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Porter is nearly through with this point; it is as well to let him finish.

Mr. Porter—If I understand you, these notes were payable only in case the paper proved a success? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—One moment, please.

Judge Neilson—He has already answered it.

Mr. Porter—I want to find out whether he did.

Judge Neilson—I think he may answer.

Mr. Porter—Did the paper prove a success? A.—The paper was carried on; but I don't know whether it was a success or not. The giving back of these notes was not in accordance with a provision of the note; it was in accordance with an idea of my partner, Mr. Woodruff, that Mr. Tilton should be the sole proprietor—that he had better undertake to run it alone himself—so that the money invested in the paper was given outright to him.

Q.—The further obligations of the subscription were given up? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did any other member of

# The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1875.


*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Little Emily—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Women of the Day—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—Le Voyage en Chine—M. De Querey, M. Duplan, and Mlle. Minelli.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Chances—Bounce Him Out—Mr. E. T. Stetson.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

STEINWAY HALL.—Readings and Music in aid of Sick and Disabled Soldiers


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*This morning* The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

*THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.*

*A new branch office of* The Times *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

*THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.*

*We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of* The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the* 1st *inst.*


The Louisiana question will come before the Republican Convention to-day at New-Haven, and is likely to receive very candid and sensible treatment, so far as we can judge by our dispatches. The expression of the Convention will be awaited with interest, because it will show with greater accuracy than any indication we have yet had what the sentiment of the party is. We should not be surprised to see it absolutely disapprove the intervention of the military and the recommendations of Gen. Sheridan, while doing justice to the motives of the President and his subordinates.

A bill which its authors claim has the support of Tammany, has been introduced in the Assembly to change the City charter. Its provisions are simple but sweeping. In the first place, it proposes to concentrate the power of removal in the hands of the Mayor, relieving him of the necessity of obtaining the Governor's approval. In the next place, it compels the Mayor to submit all nominations to the Aldermen. Considering the character of the Governor and of the Board of Aldermen respectively, it is pretty plain that the Ring desires to relieve the Mayor of restraint which would be likely to be opposed to its own plans, and to place restraint upon him from sources that it can control. The bill, moreover, abolishes minority representation in the Board of Aldermen, and leaves that body to be elected six at large and the remainder in groups—the mode which should be most agreeable to corrupt politicians, because affording them the best opportunity to employ their strength. We need hardly say that any tinkering with the charter is ill-advised, and that this has all the ear-marks of the Ring about it.

"The Times devotes an editorial column to a 'Mother of Criminals,' and another column to a paltry Republican State Senator in the Mississippi Legislature, out has not even so much as a brief paragraph of opinion on the report presented by Republican Congressmen Foster and Phelps, showing the iniquities of the Republican administration in Louisiana."

This is a fair specimen of the method in which the *World* carries on political controversies. The statement is, of course, intended to convey the impression that we had said nothing about the report to which it refers. In reality we devoted a leading article to that report the morning of its publication. Can anyone wonder that no decent journal will willingly enter into any discussion with the *World*?

Next Monday the extensive new cattle-yards of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad will be opened for business. These extend from Sixtieth to Sixty-fifth street, and from Eleventh avenue to the river. They are paved throughout with Belgian block-stone and well drained, and in other ways adapted to promote the convenience of dealers and the proper care of the animals. They are a part of the extensive "terminal facilities" which the Central and Hudson River Railroad is furnishing. They will contain accommodations for four thousand head of cattle. Stables and sheep-sheds are to be added as soon as possible. It is worthy of note, by the way, that the practice of Sunday trading will be discontinued at the new yards.

The Superintendent of Education in South Carolina informs us, in his annual report, just published, that 45,774 white and 58,954 colored children attend school in the State. This shows that not quite one-half of the school population has yet been provided with facilities for free education. It is not astonishing that Gov. Chamberlain demands improvement in this important branch of State administration. There has been a slight increase in the number of schools, teachers, and school buildings during the past year, but it may still be said that the increase of educational facilities in South Carolina is less rapid than in some of the Conservative States.

There is one more Bonapartist success to register in France. This time it is the Department of the Hautes-Pyrenees which sends an Imperialist Deputy to the National Assembly. M. Cazeaux, the successful candidate, has received, (judging from returns thus far in,) two thousand majority. Under the Empire he was a legal functionary in a small way, and latterly has been one of those clever Bonapartists who pretend to care for nothing save the solidity of the Septennate and the maintenance of law and order in the country. The four candidates grouped against him formed a curious collection. One was a Legitimist of the most pronounced type, the second a Royalist and clerical, the third a moderate Republican, and the fourth a Septennalist, with Republican proclivities. It is singular that the last named was the only one whose opposition to M. Cazeaux was in any respect formidable.

Dispatches from Havana dwell confidently on the details of a series of military movements supposed to be fatal to the insurgents. The Spanish Generals are reported to have divided the insurgent force into two parts; and these two bodies are said to be subdivided into squads. The same authority adds that escape will soon be impossible to the rebels; but it is added that contrary reports of these military operations are in circulation in Havana, their publication being prevented by a rigorous censorship. This frequent pendant to Cuban war news weakens the effect of what would otherwise be an important announcement.

*THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.*

The theory that the Republican Party is dead is, of course, accepted without question by the Democrats; and there can be little doubt that it was at the bottom of what was called the "Liberal" movement two years ago. It is quite certain that some of the leaders in that dismal enterprise would not have joined it if they had believed that the Republicans possessed the vitality and power which they exhibited in October and November, 1872. Men like Senator Fenton very rarely throw in their fortunes with a cause which they foresee is destined to be a losing one. Anybody who now believes that the Republican Party is extinct will be as much deceived as the Liberals were in 1872. Even the recent events in Louisiana have kindled a great deal of party feeling, and we are bound to confess, as a simple matter of fact, that two letters out of every three which we have received on the subject are in favor of the President's course, and even of Gen. Sheridan's dispatches. And these letters are signed by the writers, and come from all parts of the country. This is a sign of the times to which some people may not be disposed to attach any importance whatever; but we have generally found that it is not without significance.

Vice President Wilson, in his letter on the present state of politics, plainly says that he "believes the Republican Party has it in its power to recover what it has lost, and to elect the next President." And, although there are some of our antagonists who may be disposed to sneer at this opinion, the Democratic Party will make a fatal mistake if it treats it in the same spirit. Mr. Wilson is a good observer and judge of politics, and he has not often been wrong in his predictions. He has never hesitated to caution his political associates against the blunders which have from time to time been committed, and in following that course he has been a truer friend to the party than the men who study only how to profit by the errors of Congress or the Administration. The Vice President's advice at this moment is thoroughly sound, and certainly ought not to give offense in any quarter. Yet it has been received with sneers and abuse by a few papers which call themselves Republican, and which have done what little they can to disgrace the party which they profess to serve. Mr. Wilson does not hesitate to condemn the "intermeddling of office-holders in nominations and elections," apparently having his eye chiefly upon Massachusetts, where such intermeddling has proved particularly injurious. He recommends that the doors should be thrown "wide open for the return of those who voted for Mr. Greeley in 1872," and he invites the co-operation of men in the South who honestly desire to "blot out divisions on the line of race," and to restore the prosperity of their States. "A broad, wise, and magnanimous policy" should be steadily pursued. And what is meant by that we can all readily understand.

The recommendations in regard to the South we wish particularly to commend to the thoughtful consideration of our readers. Why should we always assume that the Southern States, or even the larger part of them, must inevitably be surrendered to the Democratic Party? There was a strong reason while slavery existed, but there is none now. Hundreds and thousands of intelligent men in the South are dissatisfied with the Democratic Party—see plainly enough that it has done them great injury in the past, and cannot possibly do them any good in the future. It can only threaten to reopen old disputes, and to disturb the settlements which have been made since the war. It cannot reverse what has been done, at least in this generation; for the moment it tried to do so, it would rouse that feeling in the North which has already led to such memorable results. On the other hand, the Republicans have at least the power to carry out any policy which may be deemed reasonable and right. If errors have been made in "reconstruction"—and our readers know that we have never denied that some have been made—the Republican Party is the only one which can correct them without exciting a whirlwind of passion; for its motives cannot be suspected—its history is not tainted with treason. It has the power to help the South to regain its prosperity, and it is to its interest to exert it. Why, then, should we give up this important section of the country? Why not rather try to win over its people to our side? The work may be a hard one, but it is worth making an effort to accomplish it. If we fail, we are no worse off than we are now. The President has always professed a desire to carry out this policy in his public utterances, and there is no reason to suppose that the Southern people are less open to its influence now than they were in 1866, when Gen. Grant reported to the Government that they accepted the results of the war in good faith. We hope to see the day when the South will cease to be the chosen battle-field of parties, and when each party will strive to restore it to its natural position as a prosperous section of the country. The Republicans can do much in this direction if they will only abandon the idea that it is hopeless to try. We have endeavored to bring about that result, and we shall continue to do so; for to follow any other course is not only to commit a political crime, but to strike a deadly blow at the interests of the entire Union.

*THE DEMOCRATS IN THE WEST.*

The contest in Indiana over the nomination of a Democratic candidate for United States Senator has much more significance than might be at first supposed, for it was a struggle between elements of the Democratic Party in that State which have their counterparts in the party at large. This struggle was very bitter, and its result shows that the sections of the Democratic Party by which it was waged are very nearly evenly balanced. Mr. Joseph E. MacDonald, who was nominated on Thursday evening, is professedly the representative of the more conservative Democrats, who lean to the side of the "hard-money" leaders of the Manhattan Club. It has been claimed for him by the Eastern Democrats, anxious to proclaim at least one righteous man in favor of specie payments in the Sodom of Indiana, that he stands on the Democratic platform of this State. But in this they deceive themselves. Mr. MacDonald's position is far to the rear of that which is held by Gov. Tilden, for instance. He is just enough of a hard-money man to be opposed to Voorhees and Holman, but no more; and, when we consider the action of the caucus by which he was nominated, it is difficult to see wherein he differs much from those gentlemen. The caucus, before going into a nomination for Senator, passed, without a negative vote, the following resolutions:

1. We are in favor of the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued.

2. We are in favor of the repeal of the law of March, 1869, which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable exclusively in gold.

3. We are in favor of the repeal of the National Banking law, and the substitution of greenbacks for the national bank currency.

4. We are in favor of a return to specie payments as soon as the business interests of the country will permit.

5. We are in favor of such legislation from time to time as will adjust the volume of the currency to the commercial and industrial wants of the country.

The passage of these resolutions was the price paid for Mr. MacDonald's nomination, and it was a high one. The strength of the inflationists and repudiationists in the caucus must have been very great to have extorted such terms. The resolutions are almost word for word those which Voorhees forced on the Democratic State Convention, and how any man pledged to these doctrines can be considered an accession to the specie payments party is more than we pretend to understand. Perhaps the *World* can explain. The resolutions call for the payment of the five-twenty bonds in paper; they characterize the idea that the law of March, 1869, made these bonds payable in gold as an assumption, and recommend its repeal; they favor an issue of greenbacks to take the place of the national bank currency, which would be an almost insuperable obstacle to any resumption of payments in specie; and they embrace only a dubious, conditional, and quite worthless declaration in favor of specie payments "as soon as the business interests of the country will permit," it being perfectly well understood that Indiana Democrats believe that the "business interests" will never "permit" anything of the kind.

Meanwhile, the friends of Voorhees take his defeat very hard. They feel that they have the sympathies of the mass of Democratic voters in the West with them, and they say that they will command the votes of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and other Western and Southern States for his nomination to the Presidency next year. And this feeling is not confined to Indiana. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the strongest Democratic paper west of the Alleghanies, and much stronger than any in the East, has espoused Voorhees' cause with the utmost enthusiasm. It intimates that Voorhees was driven from the field by "fraud and money," and just before the caucus warned "his foes not to be the blind instruments in the hands of Fate, not only of making him the next candidate of the Democratic Party, but the next President of the United States."

It will thus be seen that out of the contest in Indiana there may come results of considerable importance to the Democratic Party. It is obvious that in the first attempt to secure a Senator from the West in favor of specie payments, the wing of the party engaged in the movement has substantially failed, and has had to submit to most humiliating terms. And even after this concession, seeds of dissension have been sown of which no one can anticipate the harvest.

*TITTLE-TATTLE.*

The attentive reader of Monday's evidence before the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee may begin to appreciate the difficulties which beset an editor in the task of discriminating between "common rumor" and trustworthy indications of facts. No sooner is an investigation of this kind begun than the editor's letter-box overflows with communications containing all manner of hints, suggestions and innuendoes; his time is occupied in listening to people who profess to have valuable information to communicate, and at the end of the day his waste-basket is filled with a mass of rubbish, from which may have been painfully sifted a few grains of fact. People tender information on a subject like this from all sorts of motives. One day the editor may be called upon by a man of known respectability, who gives the most undeniable evidence of the soundness of his information, yet this same person may go to Wall street and boast that facts of such and such import will appear next day in the interests of a certain stock combination in which he may be interested. A case of this kind was referred to in our news columns the other day, and it certainly belongs to the most irritating kind of untrustworthiness with which an editor has to deal.

But the common class of difficulties in the way of ascertaining the truth in regard to such a question as this of Pacific Mail corruption, arises from the disposition of large numbers of people to embrace the opportunity afforded by minute investigation into private affairs to satisfy their personal grudges. It was to this species of pestilent busybodies that the editor of the *Tribune* appears to have fallen a victim. He heard a good deal of gossip "repeated from mouth to mouth," and he probably got a great many communications from the very people who were circulating the gossip, which he thought was of the nature of collateral evidence. So he was brought into the unfortunate position of being obliged to confess, in reply to a question from Mr. Dawes, that he had believed a rumor affecting his official integrity without any reason whatever, save its frequent iteration. It is hardly an excuse for an editor who makes grave accusations without a particle of evidence to support them, to urge that the mass of loose charges which he feels called upon to throw out ought to compensate for the few which he is betrayed into inserting. There never was the slightest ground for imputing corruption to Mr. Dawes, and this the editor of the *Tribune* was compelled to admit.

Of course, in a controversy like this Pacific Mail inquiry, there are always two sides of deeply interested contestants, apart altogether from the general public, who, after all, are the chief persons concerned in so disgraceful a series of revelations. Part of this inner circle is continually on the outlook for some means of diverting public attention from the main facts of the case to the probable motives of those who have had some share in bringing the facts to light. The questions handed up by Mr. Rufus Hatch to the committee yesterday indicate what that gentleman considers to be the proper line of defense in regard to Pacific Mail. "It is all a stock conspiracy," has been the burden of Mr. Hatch's cry, and that of his supporters, from the beginning of the investigation. The public do not care a rush whether the facts came out by the disagreement of one set of stock-speculators with another, and they care as little what these two sets of persons may have to say about each other's character as the inquiry proceeds. But they do remember this leading fact that President Stockwell took from three-quarters of a million to a million of dollars of the money of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, avowedly to be used for the purpose of buying a subsidy through Congress, and they are determined to have every material fact which may tend to elucidate so shameful a transaction. They may view with some little wonder the spectacle of Mr. Hatch saying one day that Mr. Sage ought to be in the Penitentiary, and the next expressing an anxious desire to have the benefit of Mr. Sage's counsel on the Board of Directors. The confidence with which Mr. Hatch testifies to the correctness of accounts which he has never had time to examine is regarded with the same kind of mild astonishment that people read of the kaleidoscopic changes in the Pacific Mail Directorate. These are matters which mainly concern the unfortunate stockholders, whose property has been made for years the football of Wall street speculators. But the moment the petty squabbles of "the street" are adduced as a reason for affecting the course of an investigation that touches one of the vital guarantees of republican institutions, public sentiment brushes aside the Hatches and the Sages as indignantly as it does the opposite set of intriguers who are betting upon the other series of chances.

*STREET-CAR DISCOMFORTS.*

A correspondent brings a case to our attention which has peculiar interest for us and for our readers, because it combines in itself all the objectionable points in the management of our street cars, upon which The Times has so often commented. A gentleman takes a Broadway car in the early evening, when it is too dark to see whether it is a "through" or a Broome street car. Paying his fare immediately, he finds that he is going to be taken to the corner of Broome street and Broadway, when he wishes to go to the Astor House. He demands the return of his fare, and it is refused on the ground that it has been "punched" on the conductor's trip ticket, and therefore must be accounted for. To the suggestion that it should be regarded as the fare of the next passenger, whose fare should be left unpunched, the conductor replied that in that case he was likely to be reported by a "spotter" and to be discharged—a risk he could not be expected to run for the sake of another man's five cents. The passenger proving to be inexorable, the matter was settled by the conductor returning him five cents, apparently from his own pocket, accompanying the restoration with a peremptory dismissal from the car.

This case will doubtless remind many of our readers of the objections that we have made to the running on one track of these two lines of cars, so slightly distinguished from each other that passengers must be quick-eyed and thoughtful to avoid mistakes in the daylight, and which no care can avoid after nightfall. They will remember also our comments upon the collection of fares immediately on the passengers taking the car, and that we pointed out this very complication as likely to occur. In this case the passenger was undoubtedly right in claiming his fare again; and on the whole it was well that he persisted in his claim. But if the conductor had persisted in his refusal, where would have been the remedy? It is quite probable that cases more or less like this are constantly occurring, and that the passenger submits, and we hear nothing of them. But it must be confessed that the conductor had no little reason on his side. To bring the question down to a very fine point, the passenger should have been sharp enough to make his inquiry as to the destination of the car before parting with his five cents. And could the conductor, after he had recorded the fare as paid, be expected to return it? True, it was only five cents; but suppose it had been fifty cents, or five dollars, the principle of the matter would have been just the same. We learn, too, from this incident that the bell-punch is not looked upon as a sufficient protector of the interests of the street-car companies. They have "spotters," besides, men, and even women, who, in disguise, watch and report whether the conductor punches every fare. These unpleasant people are the cause of an expense to the companies, which they, naturally, make the passenger pay, in some way or other—in diminished accommodations, since they cannot do it by increase of fare. For, whatever be the amount of a tax, whatever its nature, and whether it be imposed by a Government or an individual, the consumer always pays it in the end.

And our feeling, we must confess, is greatly on the side of the conductors and drivers, in considering their relations with their soulless and bodiless employers. These railway officials are hardly spoken of by most of those who speak of them at all; but we think that for this there is very little reason. That there are dishonest men and rude men among them is true enough. But of what body of men in any condition of life could this not be said? According to our observation, conductors as a body perform their duties with carefulness, civility, and good nature, and behave quite as well as they could be expected to behave; and as to honesty, we believe that, as that commodity goes nowadays, they are quite as honest as they could be expected to be at the price. As to the prospect of a relief for them, and for the public, from the position in which both are placed by the companies, we must confess that we see little promise of any near at hand. The companies will go on as they have gone on, looking to nothing but their own profit; and the public will continue to suffer every inconvenience and every imposition, rather than fight for a right that costs each individual (as he supposes) but five cents. And if we are asked why, believing thus, we remark from time to time upon this subject, we answer that the only hope of any change is in the effect produced by "line upon line and precept upon precept." We do not utterly despair of awakening such a feeling in the public mind that, when some striking occasion offers, some accident, some outrageous imposition, our street railway companies will be taken in hand by earnest men in the interests of the public only, and reduced to a system of order, honesty, and decent management.

*THE NEW SYSTEM AT QUARANTINE.*

The annual report of Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of this port, which was published in Monday's Times, was particularly interesting in that part which related to the treatment of contagious diseases on shipboard. The fact that the Captains and officers of steam, and even of sailing, vessels are yearly becoming more and more impressed with the importance of acquiring a correct knowledge of sanitary science, was of itself well calculated to produce a feeling of greater security among the people of this City. For, as Dr. Vanderpoel very properly remarks, these persons have it in their power to stamp out disease in its incipient stages. Not many years ago, sailors were accustomed to look upon an outbreak of disease as a fatality, and to let it take its course without making any effort to stop its ravages. Now a majority of them take especial pleasure in enforcing the best-approved sanitary measures. The steam-ships nearly all carry qualified surgeons, who are spoken of as being ever on the alert to preserve the health of the passengers and crews in their keeping. As a result of the increased care shown by steam-ship companies to avoiding detention in Quarantine, it appears last year that while small-pox was as prevalent as in previous years in Europe, it had been but "a mere visitor" in this port. To the careful medical examination of all steerage passengers before permitting them to go on board the steamers was mainly due this very encouraging condition of things.

It is not the improvement in the management of emigration from European ports that we have most to be thankful for. During cholera epidemics in England and Germany, there has always been much to fear from immigration, but the great standing cause of uneasiness has been fostered by our commercial relations with what may be called the yellow-fever countries. The sailing vessels in this particular trade were always expected to lose some of their seamen by death every voyage, and when one of them arrived home with a clean bill of health and a full complement of hands, the owners were usually more astonished than they would have been had they heard that the Captain and crew had died, and that a new crew had to be shipped. For some years past the trade with yellow-fever ports has gradually been diverted from sailing-ships to steam-ships, the commanders of which are for the most part fully alive to the importance of quick trips and good health. Sailing vessels became infected through having to remain so long in infected ports. In this way, Dr. Vanderpoel says, "the *fomites* of the disease had ample opportunity to reach the holds, and in their hidden recesses gain force and virulence." The steam-ships, on the other hand, are hurried out of the infected ports. While there the officers, by compelling the crews to observe cleanliness and regular habits, greatly diminish the chances for contracting the disease. Here we will permit the Doctor to use his own words, as they convey a more complete idea of the workings of the Quarantine system in this regard:

"The thorough purification they the [steam-ships] undergo on each arrival at this port precludes a *nidus* of filth for the development of the disease germs. It is the practical working of this principle carried out by the masters of vessels which has enabled me during the past Summer to be more lenient than has been the custom for many years past. Each year has it been pointed out, and the result is shown as follows: In 1872, 115 vessels were lightered, in 1873, 112, in 1874, 69. To show also that the commercial facilities may be increased without risk, and that no monopoly exists in the lightering, stevedoring, &c., there were 19 licenses granted for these purposes in 1872, 22 in 1873, and 96 in 1874."

The reforms which these statistics give evidence of are, to say the very least, highly creditable to Dr. Vanderpoel's administration. A comparatively short time has passed since the merchants were never done complaining of the management of affairs at Quarantine. The pleas of former Health Officers, that their acts were influenced solely by a desire for the public protection, have not been employed at all by Dr. Vanderpoel, whose chief aim from the outset seems to have been to increase the facilities for quick communication with the ports before referred to, by securing, for the successful carrying out of his plans, the co-operation of the owners and officers of vessels. The opportunities of judging of the value of harmonious action in this respect could not be better than they were last year. It appears that the yellow fever at Havana during the Summer was "especially malignant in the proportion of deaths to those attacked," rising, according to the testimony of one of the principal physicians of that city, to nearly eighty per cent. Yet there were only twelve cases at this port, compared with forty-two in 1872, and sixty-two in 1873.

The only complaint against the Quarantine system as at present enforced comes from the State of New-Jersey, whose coasting vessels, it seems, are compelled to pay fees which are, as a matter of course, regarded as altogether unnecessary, considering the fact that the vessels do not come from infected ports. Gov. Parker, it is said, has been in correspondence with Gov. Tilden on this subject, and it is probable that the Legislature will attend to the matter to the entire satisfaction of the Jerseymen before the close of the session.

*MASSACHUSETTS.*

THE FIRST VOTE ON THE SENATORSHIP—TWO FRUITLESS BALLOTS IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The first vote on the United States Senatorship in the Legislature was had to-day, each branch voting separately, and no election was had. The two branches will meet to-morrow in convention, and so vote until the end. The balloting of the day showed nearly two to one for Dawes against Hoar. In both branches two ballots were had. In the Senate the two ballots were exactly alike, while in the House the second ballot showed a gain for Dawes and a loss for Hoar. The leading candidates were Dawes, Hoar, Abbott, and Adams. The two ballots in the Senate stood 18 for Dawes, 14 for Abbott, 5 for Hoar, and 1 each for Banks, Dana, and Adams. On the first ballot in the House Dawes had 83 and on the second ballot 93. Hoar had 52 on the first ballot and 43 on the second; Abbott 73 on the first and 71 on the second. Adams 14 on the first and 16 on the second, and a few votes were cast for Bullock, Wendell Phillips, Judge Devens, and Gov. Gaston. The friends of Dawes, those of Hoar, and the Democrats all held secret caucuses immediately after the conclusion of the session, and to-night the fuglemen of each are working among the members at the different hotels. The opinion seems to prevail that of all the candidates Charles Francis Adams has the best chance. It is understood to be the intention of the Democrats to spring Adams to-morrow or next day, when it is concluded the best opportunity will present itself, and of the Hoar men to join as many of their forces with them as possible. Taking the voting of to-day, the Democrats and Hoar men together voting solid for Adams could elect him, and there are some Dawes men who, when assured of the impossibility of electing their favorite, will be willing to go for him. But the probability of a break up immediately is not great. The Dawes men are determined to hang together, and are to-night pressing for a caucus to-morrow forenoon before the voting of the day begins. They are quietly passing around circulars, and have already obtained a large number of signatures for such a movement. If they get the caucus it will be their effort to secure a straight-out Republican nomination, and to snap the party whip so as to make the Republicans abide by the decision of the caucus. The Hoar men are not very anxious for a caucus, but are anxious to kill Dawes. Some of their workers have been in conference with the Democrats to patch up, if possible, a combination on Adams at once. The Democrats, on the first vote to-morrow, will probably hold together for Abbott. The decision of their caucus to-day was to stand by the nomination until otherwise ordered.

*PENNSYLVANIA.*

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION PRACTICALLY DECIDED—WALLACE THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.—The prediction contained in last night's dispatch on the Senatorial question has been verified by the action of the Legislature this afternoon. The two Houses voted separately on the question at 3 o'clock, the result being as follows: House—Wallace, 107; Allison, 88. Senate—Wallace, 18; Allison, 29. Total—Wallace, 125; Allison, 117. The Legislature will meet in joint convention to-morrow, when another vote will be taken, the two Houses not having agreed in their action this afternoon. In my opinion, the vote of this afternoon settles the question. The party lash has again proved effectual, assertions of bribery by Republicans have proved false, as persons making them were well aware. Croakers are industriously circulating reports that the vote to-morrow will show a different result, but there is not the slightest ground for these predictions. Wallace has won a victory of which he may well be proud. He is now reaping the reward of faithful service to his party in the past, and that party has won an honor as gratifying as their success was unexpected in November last.

*WISCONSIN.*

CARPENTER'S ELECTION NOW CERTAIN.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 19.—Hon. E. W. Keyes, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, telegraphed the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* to-night that Carpenter's election is now certain.

*DELAWARE.*

INAUGURATION OF GOV. COCHRAN—REFORMS RECOMMENDED IN HIS ADDRESS—HE CONDEMNS CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION BASED ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR BAYARD.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Jan. 19.—Gov. Cochran was inaugurated at Dover at noon to-day. There was no unusual ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Chancellor Willard Saulsbury, and the Governor delivered an address of some length, recommending increased representation for Newcastle County in the Legislature, and one or two other reforms. He referred to national affairs, condemning the Administration, of course, and considering the legislation of Congress based on the amendments unwarranted. The Legislature, this morning, re-elected Mr. Bayard to the Senate. The Republican Senator, Mr. Riddle, cast his ballot for Chief Justice Gilpin; otherwise the vote was unanimous in both Houses.

*MAINE.*

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION—THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION—REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 19.—The election of United States Senator took place in the State Legislature to-day, the result being the choice of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin by a majority of fifty-four over all others. In the House the vote stood—Hamlin, 84; John C. Talbot, Democrat, 49; Sidney Perham, Republican, 3; Joshua L. Chamberlain, Republican, 1; W. P. Haines, Democrat, 1. In the Senate the vote was—Hamlin, 27; Talbot, 3. The Constitutional Commission will probably organize to-day by the choice of ex-Gov. and ex-Judge Kent as President. Gov. Dingley sent a special message to the Legislature to-day, recommending a reduction of expenditures in nearly all the departments of State.

*RHODE ISLAND.*

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—BALLOTING FOR THE SENATORSHIP—THE SAME DEADLOCK AS BEFORE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—The General Assembly met at 11 o'clock. Gov. Howard delivered his annual Message. The Message is confined strictly to State affairs. He refers to the favorable exhibit of the State's finances, furnishes some important statistics in regard to education, claims that the effect of the Prohibitory law has been marked and salutary throughout the State generally, and advocates the adoption of a Ten-hour law, like that of Massachusetts, for the regulation of the employment of women and children in factories.

At 12 o'clock both Houses met in convention and took the twenty-second ballot for United States Senator with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 104; necessary to a choice, 53; A. E. Burnside received 43; Nathan F. Dixon, 27; Amos C. Barstow, 16; William P. Sheffield, 7; William Sprague, 3; scattering, 8.

Another ballot was ordered.

The twenty-third ballot resulted as follows: Necessary to a choice, 53; A. E. Burnside received 43; Nathan F. Dixon, 31; Amos C. Barstow, 15; William P. Sheffield, 7; scattering, 8.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

*TENNESSEE.*

BALLOTING FOR THE SENATORSHIP—NO CHOICE—NOT MUCH PROSPECT OF ONE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19.—The two Houses of the Tennessee Legislature balloted separately at noon to-day for a United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood: Johnson, 6; Stephens, 6; Brown, 3; Bate, 4; Savage, 2; Quarles, 2; Ewing, 1; Kennedy, 1. The results of the second and third ballots were the same as the first.

In the House no nominations were made, and but one ballot was had. Johnson received 21; Stephens, 11; Brown, 11; Bate, 11; Quarles, 5; Ewing, 6; Savage, 6; Brownlow, 2; Hawkins, 1. Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

*MINNESOTA.*

DONNELLY NOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRATS—THE BALLOTING FOR SENATOR IN THE TWO HOUSES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—The Democratic caucus last night nominated Ignatius Donnelly for United States Senator. The caucus was not full, and there is said to be considerable dissatisfaction with the nomination. In the Legislature to-day, the vote for United States Senator was as follows:

In the Senate—A. Ramsey, 18; C. K. Davis, 8; I. Donnelly, 12, scattering 2.

In the House—A. Ramsey, 42; I. Donnelly, 41; C. K. Davis, 16; — Gilman, 3; scattering 4.

*INDIANA.*

M'DONALD IN A MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—The following is the result of the vote for United States Senator to-day: In the Senate—McDonald, 23; Pratt, 15; Thompson, 7; Buchanan, 4; Holman, 1. In the House—McDonald, 53; Pratt, 26; Buchanan, 9; Holman, 3; Brown, 2; Curry, 2; five members being absent. This vote gives McDonald 2 majority on joint ballot. To-morrow the houses will meet in joint session to compare the vote and complete the election by a joint ballot.

*MICHIGAN.*

THE FIRST BALLOT ON THE SENATORSHIP—CHANDLER AHEAD.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 19.—The first ballot for United States Senator was taken at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with the following result: In the Senate—Chandler, 17; McClellan, 1; Chamberlain, 2; A. C. Baldwin, 1; Felch, 1; Lathrop, 3; Christiancy, 2; Barnes, 3; Blair, 1; W. A. Moore, 1. In the House—Chandler, 35; Childs, 4; Bagley, 1; Christiancy, 2, and the balance scattering.

*NEBRASKA.*

FIRST BALLOT FOR SENATOR.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 19.—The first ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Thayer, 17; Dundy, 12; Paddock, 9; Mason, 5; scattering, 6. The number necessary to a choice is 27.

*CUBA.*

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—The following official information is published in the Journals:

The insurgents commanded by Maximo Gomez recently refused an engagement near San Marcos, and retired during the night. Three battalions of Spanish troops started in pursuit.

Gomez, Sanguily, and Sanchez sent a portion of their forces over the Zaza River on the 14th inst., at Paso Castano, and met with a repulse from a Spanish detachment there, and immediately recrossed the river, leaving behind two hundred killed. The Spaniards lost six men killed in the fight.

The movements of the Spanish forces commanded by Gens. Esponda and Valera have obliged the insurgents to divide into two bodies. One is near the Zaza and the other near the Trinidad River, and both are subdivided into small squads.

The authorities say that the number of troops in the Cinco-Villas district continues to increase, and their activity will not leave the insurgents a moment's rest until defeated or forced to recross the Trocha. Escape in this direction may soon be impossible for them.

The vessels of the navy watch closely all places where expeditions from abroad can land.

The *Voz de Cuba* says: "Gomez believed he could enter the Cinco-Villas region and burn plantations with impunity. He expected no resistance on our part, and hoped that many men would join him. He finds, on the contrary, that he has to fly before eighteen battalions in hot pursuit, which will rout his force completely unless it succeeds in recrossing the Trocha."

Contrary reports of military movements in the Cinco-Villas are in circulation, but a rigorous censorship prevents their publication.

*THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 19.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company held its annual meeting to-day. The report states that 4,150,660 tons of coal were transported during the year; receipts from all sources, $7,336,937; operating expenses, $3,471,419; net income, $3,865,548; total capital stock and bonds, $41,364,447; no floating debt.

*A CATTLE TRAIN WRECKED.*

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A special dispatch from Macon City, Mo., says that a c

# PACIFIC MAIL.

## PRESENT CONDITION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

THE CORRESPONDENT WHO DREW ON HIS IMAGINATION FOR HIS FACTS—PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS IN THE HOUSE—MR. OAKEY HALL AND PROF. WHITELAW REID.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Pacific Mail investigation to-day was far more humorous than important. In the first place it developed a heroic martyr in the person of Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, correspondent of several papers on the Pacific Coast, who seems to have written dispatches in which he made some slanderous assertions about members of the committee, coined out of current rumor and a rather lively imagination. He was summoned by the committee ostensibly to put in their possession the information on which he based his dispatches, but really, no doubt, with the expectation of proving what was proved—that he had no information at all. He stated that two members of the committee—Mr. Dawes and Mr. Beck—had become singularly silent and slow in the pursuit of news. It was discovered that he knew nothing at all about what either of the gentlemen had done or had not done to justify this assertion. In regard to Mr. Dawes he could make no explanation of it, but that Mr. Beck had become silent and slow because Mr. Schumaker was a Democrat. Being further pressed he volunteered the statement that somebody had told him that Mr. Beck received a check through Fant, who was recently exposed by Mr. Abert. Mr. Beck would not give him a moment, whereupon Mr. Wetmore was turned over to the House and adjudged to be in contempt. Mr. Ordway gave his prisoner time to write a little speech, which he took great pride in delivering to the House, and then he was marched off to Wormley's, under guard of two deputies, where he had a better dinner to-night than he has probably seen for many a long year. It is certain that if the committee proposes to summon all the correspondents who derive the facts in their dispatches from their imagination they will fill Mr. Wormley's hotel with guests, and since Mr. Wetmore's experience the number of candidates for incarceration will doubtless be increased. Wetmore was not on the stand two minutes before it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody that he had no information, and it seems a pity that the committee should have wasted time upon him instead of proceeding with the examination of Commodore Garrison, who was waiting to be sworn.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS IN THE HOUSE.

The publication of the names of persons who have been accused of making thousand-dollar deposits about the time the subsidy was passed, led to several personal explanations in the House, and two or three telegrams from parties accused who are now absent. It will be discovered, on further investigation, that the charges against those persons are wholly without foundation, so far as any evidence in the books of the Sergeant at Arms shows, except in the case of one person, Mr. J. Hale Sypher. He made a personal explanation in the House, and based his innocence upon the statement that he had a very large bank account, and had often had thousand-dollar bills, and that he voted for the Pacific Mail subsidy because he wanted the Pacific Mail people to vote for the Brazilian subsidy. The publication of the names, and the results that have already followed, show the injustice of the press going ahead of the investigation in the production of testimony.

MR. OAKEY HALL SAYS THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN "HOAXED."

One of the most humorous incidents of the day was the telegram from A. Oakey Hall, which says that somebody—meaning, of course, Prof. Whitelaw Reid—has "hoaxed" the committee, and that he knows nothing at all about the Pacific Mail subsidy, or about anybody's having received any money in connection with it. Mr. Hall has, however, been served with a subpœna.

THE CASE OF IRWIN—DISPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE TOWARD THE PRISONER.

The Committee on Ways and Means, after a full consideration of the testimony before them concerning Mr. Irwin's place of confinement, decided to report all the information to the House without recommendation. Some of the committee were in favor of releasing Mr. Irwin from jail, and it was thought yesterday that that course would probably be adopted. The evidence concerning the healthfulness of the place and his physical capacity to endure the confinement was of a character to convince the committee that he is in no danger of death or loss of health by remaining in the jail. All the inconveniences, not affecting Mr. Irwin's health, are just such as the House expected him to undergo when they voted to send him to the jail. The testimony is now before the House, and will be printed in the *Record* to-morrow morning, where all can read it. There are other reasons besides those which touch Mr. Irwin's physical condition that would seem to render his release from jail by the voluntary action of the committee expedient. He has been given very erroneous impressions concerning the personal disposition of the committee toward him, and his resistance has been thereby intensified, and a voluntary recommendation on their part to give him some other place of confinement than the jail, now that the power of the House to keep him there has been continued, might have some influence in inducing him to give further testimony. The House will, however, have the opportunity to order his release if a majority desire.

## THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT WORK.

A WARM SESSION—MR. CHARLES A. WETMORE IS CALLED TO GIVE HIS REASONS FOR CERTAIN STATEMENTS PUBLISHED BY HIM—THE SPECTACLE HE PRESENTED—HE IS CONVICTED OF FALSEHOOD AND THEN BROUGHT TO THE BAR OF THE HOUSE AS A RECUSANT WITNESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Committee of Ways and Means resumed the investigation of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's subsidy to-day.

Charles A. Wetmore, a correspondent of San Francisco and other papers, said he was not here in the Spring of 1872 when the subsidy was granted, and had no personal knowledge as to how the subsidy was obtained

The Chairman, Mr. Dawes, asked the witness what he meant by saying in his dispatches that Irwin had remarked that the calumniators who were hunting would suffer, and Members of the Ways and Means Committee would feel the crash.

The witness replied that he simply called attention to facts, to circumstantial evidence; the statement of Irwin was made to witness' assistant, who, at his instance, had an interview with Irwin.

The witness was asked how he came to say in his correspondence that leading members of the committee, particularly Dawes and Beck, were slow in the pursuit of news.

The witness replied that he based his statements on circumstances apparent to everybody. He found that evidence had been brought before the committee, but that the committee had refused to subpœna the witnesses, mentioning, in this connection, the name of Whitney, brother-in-law of Ex-Senator Cole.

In answer to a question, the witness said he could not ascertain whether the committee were endeavoring to find Whitney.

Being further pressed, the witness said, when in New-York, he heard a variety of opinions as to the effect of the discovery of money in the hands of Representative Schumaker, and that this would produce an effect on Mr. Beck in the committee.

The witness was frequently asked for, but did not give, the name of a single individual from whom he alleged to have received his information.

A WITNESS WHO KNOWS NO FOUNDATION FOR INSINUATIONS HE PUBLISHES.

Mr. Burchard, of the committee, asked: Do you know of any specific thing done, or omitted to be done, by either of the gentlemen, Messrs. Dawes and Beck? A.—Only from circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Dawes, of the committee—Did anybody tell you any particular thing these gentlemen did or omitted to do? A.—I cannot now answer the question.

Mr. Dawes asked the witness whether he knew of anything whatever to justify the remark.

The witness replied that he had relied on statements and rumors, and could not say that he knew anything.

Q.—Is it not true that you have not the slightest foundation for your statement? A.—I referred to facts, and had been informed that the committee had not subpœnaed Mr. Whiting.

Q.—Who informed you? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—Did you inquire of any member of the committee, or of any officer connected with it, whether Mr. Whiting had been summoned?

The witness replied he did not make such inquiry.

CALLED TO ANSWER ANOTHER INSINUATION, THE WITNESS DOESN'T KNOW ANYTHING.

The dispatch of witness dated Jan. 4 was read, in which it was said that the leading members of the committee, particularly Messrs. Dawes and Beck, and others who were particularly severe in denouncing Irwin, and calling for an investigation, had become singularly silent or slow in the pursuit of facts.

Mr. Beck asked witness: Did you ever hear me use a word in denunciation of Irwin? If so, state it.

Witness replied that he obtained his impression from what took place before the committee and House, and addresses and speeches, and the action against Irwin.

Mr. Beck—You named me. A.—Perhaps your vote indicated it; it was an impression from the evidence created in my mind.

Mr. Beck—There is not a word of truth in it. A.—I think I am wrong, but my dispatches generally may modify the language, as errors occur in telegraphing.

After further interrogations, to which the witness did not give satisfactory replies, Mr. Beck asked: Have I in any shape or form done anything to let up on Schumaker? A.—I was so informed in New-York several times.

Mr. Beck—Have I failed to ascertain any important fact from Schumaker? A.—I only know he has not been called before the bar of the House.

Mr. Beck—Did you not know that Schumaker is again to appear before us? A.—I do not know.

Mr. Beck—Have the committee failed to ask questions they ought to have asked? A.—I don't know that they have.

Mr. Beck—Do you not know the fact that Schumaker is still a witness? A.—I was told in New-York, at the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph office, I think by one of the clerks, that he had seen Schumaker in town, he having been reported as gone away.

Mr. Beck—What is the significance of that statement? A.—Simply an inference that the committee had not found out where he was.

Mr. Beck further interrogated the witness, asking him whether he did not know that the committee while in New-York made as full and close an examination of witnesses as the time allowed, and whether he could point to any fact showing that the committee had omitted to do anything they ought to have done.

Witness in the course of the examination said he had stated in his dispatches that the committee had refused to examine Mr. Irwin on the point of stock operations, and that Irwin said to him that Mr. Dawes had torn out a page of the evidence on the subject.

Mr. Beck—What reason was given why I would not examine Mr. Schumacker? A.—Because he is a Democrat.

Mr. Beck—And you thought somebody told you I had part of the money?

ROASTING A LIBELLER.

A—I was told a check had been traced to you. The statement came from a party whose name I do not recollect.

Mr. Beck—I want the man's name. A.—I think it can be verified by Fant.

Mr. Beck—Give me the man's name. It is a lie! A.—It was not stated to me as a fact. I did not state it as a fact.

Mr. Beck again asked for the man's name. The witness appealed to the committee to excuse him for not mentioning the name, as he had not made the charge.

Mr. Dawes remarked to witness no member of the committee will interfere to relieve you from mentioning names.

Mr. Niblack, of the Committee—We are in earnest, and mean business.

The Witness—The information came from a friend of mine. I simply ask indulgence. It is impossible, without first seeing my friend, to give you his name, as I received the information in confidence.

Mr. Beck said as he was charged as being the guilty one, he wanted the name of the accuser.

Witness—The party who gave the information gave it as hearsay.

Mr. Kasson, of the committee, said the witness should give the name, and the committee should follow up the matter.

Witness said he considered the question as sacred to him as information imparted by a client to an attorney.

Mr. Niblack remarked: No more sacred than Mr. Beck's character, or the character of the committee. We will see whether we have not some power over the gentlemen in the gallery.

Witness (after hesitation)—I decline to answer, giving the name, until I see the party.

Mr. Beck said to witness—The man who told you uttered a base and malicious lie, and his name ought to be given to the committee. Will you tell?

Witness—If you give me until to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes—We will not give you till to-morrow.

THE WITNESS, THOROUGHLY FRIGHTENED, TRIES TO BACK OUT OF HIS STATEMENT.

Mr. Beck again urged the witness to give the name of his informant, but witness repeated that he had published no positive statement, and said he had published that the interrogation of Fant was solely by Mr. Beck, as far as it appeared in the publication. Of this he could satisfy the gentlemen.

Mr. Beck—I say to you now, you can have no private intercourse with me; whatever you say must be to the committee, or at the bar of the House. There is no use in saying you can satisfy me.

Mr. Dawes—Do you decline to answer the question? A.—I do at present; I want further time.

Mr. Beck—I want the witness brought to the bar of the House immediately.

ANOTHER INSINUATION HASTILY ABANDONED BY THE WITNESS.

Mr. Dawes asked witness whether Irwin said that he [Mr. Dawes] had taken from the evidence a single word of what he testified to before the committee?

The witness answered that he did not know whether the evidence was sworn to or not, but it was something written out by Irwin.

Mr. Dawes asked witness whether he did not know a statement was written by Irwin outside of the evidence and appended to the evidence without the knowledge of the committee? The witness did not recollect that Irwin told him that, or that a part of it had been taken out by the committee, but by Mr. Dawes.

Mr. Dawes told the witness to withdraw.

Mr. Beck—Let him now be brought before the bar of the House.

DENIALS FROM MR. VOORHEES AND BOYD WINCHESTER.

A telegram was here read from D. W. Voorhees denying the truth of the newspaper statements, and saying that at no time had he a $1,000 bill as charged in connection with Dillon's testimony. He had made no such deposit with Dillon, or any other person, asserting his innocence of any complicity with the subsidy. He courted an investigation.

Mr. Beck also referred to a communication to him from Boyd Winchester, showing that Winchester had accounted for every dollar in his transactions, and had voted against the subsidy. Mr. Beck had telegraphed him to come to Washington.

MR. OAKEY HALL ALSO DENIES.

A brief telegram from A. Oakey Hall was read, denying the statements with reference to him in yesterday's testimony, and saying he had no knowledge of the matter referred to. Mr. Wood remarked that Mr. Hall would be here to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY'S RELATION TO ITS AGENTS.

Mr. Clark Bell, counsel of the Pacific Mail Company, then asked and obtained permission to read the following extracts from the minutes of a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, held at the company's office on Saturday, the 9th day of January, 1875:

*Whereas*, It now appears that large sums of money were fraudulently abstracted from the treasury of this company during the years 1871, 1872, and the first five months of 1873 by Alden B. Stockwell, the President of this company, and claimed to have been expended by one Richard B. Irwin, then one of the agents of this company at San Francisco, and by other parties, without the knowledge, authority, or approval of the Board of Directors, or the stockholders of this company, which abstractions were covered and concealed from the knowledge of the Board of Directors by false and irregular entries upon the books of this company; and

*Whereas*, It is now falsely claimed and pretended that a large amount of the money so irregularly drawn from this company was unlawfully used and expended in Washington for the corrupt purpose of influencing legislation by the Congress of the United States, during the years 1871 and 1872, in favor of this company; and

*Whereas*, This company is advised and informed that certain persons who have been or may be called as witnesses to testify before the House Committee of Ways and Means, upon the pending Congressional investigation, have refused or may refuse to answer certain questions, on the ground that they were acting in the relation of attorney or attorneys for this company, without the consent of this company to so answer; and

*Whereas*, This company has never authorized the expenditure of one dollar in money either to corrupt any member of Congress, Senator, or officer of the Government, or to improperly influence legislation in its behalf by Congress, and has never employed any attorney or counsel, or person for that purpose, or any improper purpose in connection with securing favorable legislation by Congress; now, therefore,

*Resolved*, That any attorney, counselor, or person claiming to have acted as such for this company in relation to the legislation of 1872, claimed to be in favor of this company, and now under investigation by Congress, is hereby fully released from any professional obligation not to testify, and he is hereby authorized and requested to testify fully before such committee, this company waiving all its right in that behalf, as between attorney or counsel and client.

*Resolved*, That Rufus Hatch, Managing Director and executive officer of this board, or Clark Bell, its attorney and counsel, are hereby authorized and directed to present a copy of these resolutions to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, or to any person so refusing to answer as a witness before such committee.

The committee then unanimously directed the Chairman to report Wetmore to the House as contumacious.

C. K. GARRISON BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Cornelius K. Garrison, of New-York, was next sworn, and Mr. Beck, with a view to asking further questions, commenced to read him extracts from the testimony given by him before this committee last year, but without coming to the proposed inquiries, yielded to a motion to adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman, and at 12:15 P. M., the committee adjourned accordingly.

## THE TWO SIDES.

The new number of *Harper's Weekly* has shown great ingenuity in presenting the two sides of the Louisiana question, especially in reference to "military interference" and Gen. Sheridan's dispatches. In its editorial articles it opposes Sheridan and the President; in its pictures, it supports both. Thus the reader may take his choice. If he does not like the reading, he can look at the pictures; if he does not like the pictures, he can read the articles. The change from one to the other is as complete as could be desired, and this is undoubtedly a very neat way of dealing with troublesome questions. We are sorry it is not open to the daily press. The following extracts are from *Harper's* articles of this week; the pictures tell a very different story:

Events in Louisiana, and even a rupture of the Cabinet, should it occur, do not change the point of view from which the political situation in the country should be regarded. Indeed, the participation of some Republicans in the New-York meeting, and the emphatic protest of the stanchest Republican papers in the country against the conduct of affairs in New-Orleans, show only the more plainly the truth of what we say. If the action in Louisiana had been justified by the party, and could, therefore, be regarded as the deliberate party policy, it is evident that those who instinctively suspect even lawful military interference in politics, however well intentioned, as the beginning of radical and fatal trouble, could *no longer trust a control of affairs which appealed unlawfully to force.* This is the position in which the Democratic opposition would like to place the Republicans. It declares that the Republican Party is in power, and must take the responsibility of administrative acts. The proceedings in New-Orleans are under Republican auspices, and they will prove a Nessus shirt to consume the party if the Democrats can compass it. We do not deny that the party in power is responsible for the Administration, and *we agree that the military interference in New-Orleans was a great wrong, which can only tend to imperil the country by throwing the National Government into Democratic hands.*

* * * * *

The Constitution gives the appeal to the National Government to the Legislature, as the representative of the legal majority of the people of the State, and only authorizes the Governor to invoke national aid when the Legislature cannot be convened. But it could be convened, for the Governor says that a lawful quorum was on the spot and appealed to him. That is the end of the case, and it is conclusive against the whole proceeding. *The Governor had no right even to ask to use the national force when the Legislature could be convened; yet he deliberately used it without asking.* He did not even observe the form of a request to the President. He commanded the United States troops to remove certain persons claiming seats in the Legislature, and whose claim had been referred by the lawful authority to the decision of the Legislature, as a Sergeant of Police orders his squad to arrest a pickpocket. This is what Gov. Kellogg did, in contravention of the Constitution. *This is what the intelligence of the Republican Party universally condemns, and what will be condemned all the more if it is sought to be defended by any kind of pettifogging.*

* * * * *

As mere party tactics the first thing to do was to assume the truth and declare it, and that was the party condemnation of all unconstitutional and hasty action in Louisiana, whether taken by a Republican local executive or not, and whether with the approval of the National Administration or not. And now that enough facts are known, Congress ought to understand that there is one sure way of "splitting the party," and that is by a timid, hesitating, paralytic policy. Mr. Schurz said nothing better in his speech than that he hoped the Republicans would not attempt any strained or doubtful interpretation of law in defense of the New Orleans action. The vital interest of the party, the avoidance of a "party split," requires that the proceeding of the Executive of Louisiana, so far as it has no clear and simple and unquestionable sanction in the Constitution, and whether the President and Cabinet sanction it or not, shall be as forcibly condemned by Congress as it is by Republicans throughout the country. That so few Republicans in New-York signed the call for the meeting of protest was not that they did not feel that a great wrong had been done. And Congress should see that even if it must choose in this matter between the President and the party, or the great mass of intelligent Republicans, it must choose the latter.

The press may be supposed to know and to represent the feeling of the party at least as fully and accurately as Congress, and if Republican newspapers are faithfully studied at Washington, it will be seen *that the way to "split the party" is to approve Gen. Sheridan's unfortunate dispatch, and to justify Gov. Kellogg for ordering the soldiers into the State-house.*

## AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly will this evening produce a new and original comedy, illustrative of American life, and bearing the title "Women of the Day." Messrs. Fisher, Hardenberg, Lewis, Davidge, Parkes, and Ringgold, and Misses Davenport, Jewett, and Graham are to fill the principal rôles in the novelty, which was acted with great success in Philadelphia, two or three weeks since.

## FISHERMEN LOST IN A SNOW-STORM.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 19.—The Captain and seven men of the fishing schooner Fred Elmer, of Provincetown, while off this harbor on Monday morning, went out in a boat to set their trawls. A blinding snow-storm came up, and nothing has been heard of them since. It is feared they are drowned or frozen to death.

## FATHER GERDEMANN INDICTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The Grand Jury have found a true bill against John W. Gerdemann, ex-priest of St. Boniface Church, charging him with embezzlement.

## A STORMY PASSAGE.

The steam-ship Parthia, of the Cunard Line, arrived at her dock in Jersey City yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after a passage of seventeen days. Capt. Watson, in conversation with a TIMES reporter last evening, said that although they had not encountered any really severe gales, they had had a long and most tedious passage. They had met with heavy head winds almost from the day she sailed from Liverpool, which had lasted during the whole voyage. Beyond the delay, however, and the annoyance caused by being behind time, no harm had been done. No accident of any kind had happened any of the passengers or ship's company, and all were well when she arrived.

# THE BALL SEASON.

## BENEFIT FOR THE NORTH-EASTERN DISPENSARY.

A NEW "CHARITY" AND RIVAL TO OLDER BALLS—LARGE AND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENT—MANY WHO WERE THERE—THE MUSIC, DRESSES, AND DANCING.

To whatever shortcomings the public of this great Metropolis may plead guilty, it certainly cannot be said that they show an indifference to the wants of the sick, poor, and needy. An appeal on behalf of any one of our numerous charitable institutions is never made in vain, and the most brilliant and select events of the year are organized and brought to successful issues by men and women of wealth and refinement, who gladly devote their time, influence, and money in advancing the cause of charity. This generous self-sacrifice always meets the acknowledgment so richly deserved, and as a consequence the balls, concerts, fairs, and other enjoyable events held for charitable purposes, are patronized by the best society people, and are eagerly looked forward to as occasions on which fashion and elegance can becomingly display themselves, while it is at the same time doing a noble work in behalf of suffering humanity. This graceful recognition of the efforts of those actively engaged in forwarding, by means as profitable as they are attractive, the interests of our various local charities, is now so well known and acknowledged that the recital of instances is almost unnecessary; nevertheless, it may not be amiss to pay a passing tribute to the success of the Charity, Juvenile Asylum, Catholic Orphans, and a number of less prominent balls, in support of which the leaders of society have stepped from their comparative retirement for the occasion at least, and contributed by their presence to swell the rich harvest of profits distributed in alleviation of the many ills to which suffering humanity is heir. The details of the many brilliant scenes in the Academy of Music in behalf of the cause of charity have always been cheerfully reported in these columns, and it is with no less cheerful feelings the success of still another select social event in behalf of a deserving institution is now recorded.

The Charity Ball, in aid of the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, was held last night in the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, and was in every respect a brilliant success. The ball was patronized by many of our most prominent citizens, as will be seen by the list of names; and, judging from last night's success, bids fair, in course of time, to take a prominent position among the leading fashionable events of the season, and rival its older namesake, held at the Academy. The hall was well filled by a select company; the ladies' costumes were rich and varied; and the music was all that the most fastidious could desire. With such a combination the result could be nothing else than satisfactory, and the various officers and committees, who were indefatigable in their exertions in ministering to the comfort of their guests, are entitled to congratulation on the success of their efforts.

At 10:30 o'clock the band, under the leadership of Prof. P. S. Gilmore, performed the opening march. Ex-Gov. Dix and Mrs. John Bigelow, wife of the United States Minister, led the promenaders, followed by Mr. G. Hilton Scribner and Mrs. Scribner, and others. The first dance was the Lanciers, and the ball was opened by Mr. George Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman, Gen. N. Gano Dunn and Miss Trenchard, Dr. F. Seeger and Mrs. Seeger, Mr. Risley and Mrs. Chase. The programme was faithfully followed, and the number of dancers increased until midnight, when the hall was well filled with a fashionable throng. Among those present were ex-Gov. Dix and Mrs. John Bigelow, Gen. N. Gano Dunn and Miss Trenchard, Mr. J. C. Runkle and Mrs. Runkle, Dr. Minton and Mrs. Minton, Dr. Richards and Mrs. Richards, Mr. David Dudley Field and Mrs. Field, Mrs. James Barrow, Mrs. Hester C. Benedict, Mr. E. P. Elliott and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Alonzo Gale, Mr. Charles Chamberlain, Mrs. S. M. Styles, Miss Eugenie Earle, Mr. S. H. Allen and Mrs. Allen, Miss Elizabeth Porter Beach, Mr. Elijah Stiles and Mrs. Stiles, Judge Jones and Mrs Jones, Mrs. Judge Bixby, Mrs. N. Doll. Miss E. P. Ripley, Mrs. C. C. Waite, Mr. Sydney, E. Ward and Mrs. Ward, Mr. R. H. Arkenburg, Jr., Adjutant Louis A. Jackson and lady, Mr. William C. Stewart and Miss Laura Thier. The order of dancing was very select, and comprised many of Strauss' best selections.

The following are the names of the chairmen of the committees:

George Hoffman, President; F. Seeger, M. D., Chairman of the Executive Committee; Charles Chamberlain, Chairman of the Press Committee.

Floor Committee—Capt. R. Kelly Styles, Chairman; Alonzo Gale, Vice Chairman.

THE BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.

Five years ago, on Jan. 3, 1870, the first opera bouffe ball was given in the old French Theatre, under the auspices of Starr Morrissey. Subsequently the French Theatre was torn down and the Lyceum built in its place. Meantime the Directors of the Academy refused to allow the ball to take place in their building. Last night the second bal d'opera bouffe was enjoyed in the Academy of Music. There was but little attempt at decoration. At the back of the stage was hung a drop curtain painted with an Alpine scene. In front of this was a balcony with painted statues. From the canvas ceiling hung six lighted gas chandeliers. The maskers were late in their arrival. The music did not strike up until 11 o'clock, and there were then but three sets on the floor. At the third dance, however, the floor was crowded to overflowing, and from that time until morning the guests continued to pour in. The preponderance of men was remarkable. Another feature rather anomalous at a masked ball was the absence of costumes. Nearly all the men wore the ordinary evening dress of black, and a large majority of the women were in dominos. The ball did not really begin until 1 o'clock, when the Aimée and Soldene troupes arrived. The ladies attached to these troupes were attired in rich and appropriate costumes. Among the costumes worthy of note on account of their beauty and richness of material were the following:

A red and white striped liberty cap and a green velvet tunic, with white silk skirt, ornamented with parti-colored diamonds of red and green and blue silk.

A corn-colored silk trimmed with deep folds of black lace; tunic of black velvet, ornamented with silver braid.

A rose-colored silk page's costume trimmed with gold and black; rose-colored cap, with red feather.

A queen of the night in a solferino colored silk, covered with black and gold bats and owls, and trimmed with gold spangles. The overskirt was black, divided into scales with spangles. From a diadem, set with precious stones, depended a long black veil, dotted with spangles.

A huntress dress, trimmed with furs and feathers.

There were a large number of distinguished guests present, of whom were many prominent actors, actresses, politicians, bankers, and literary men.

About 1:30 o'clock the wine began to take effect. It manifested itself during a lancers. A ring of men was formed in the middle of the floor, and four couples began to dance the can-can in the centre. They had hardly get under way, however, when the committee, followed by the Police, broke through the ring and dispersed the crowd. In a few minutes another ring formed, the dancers this time being a tall youth of much agility of limb, and a woman in a short dress of blue silk with black velvet stripes and a red apron. They danced for some minutes. The lady threw her leg several times the height of the gentleman's nose, and afterward kicked a silk hat off his head three times with apparent ease. She was roundly applauded. The police again interfered and the disgraceful exhibition was broken up. Capt. Gunner collared the man dancer and hustled him off the platform, amid the hisses of the spectators.

## PHILADELPHIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY'S EXECUTION—AN ITALIAN PADRONE'S CRUELTY—ARREST OF NEW-YORK BURGLARS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The Pennsylvania Warehouse Company is establishing at the present time an extensive iron storage yard at the junction of the Philadelphia and Trenton, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads. This was advocated by the late convention of iron manufacturers held in this city.

All arrangements for the execution of Heidenblutt for the murder of Godfrey Kuhnle, which takes place to-morrow, were concluded to-day. The scaffold is the same used for the execution of Hanlon and others, and but few repairs were needed. The Sheriff will only admit to the scene of the execution his deputies, the District Attorney of the county, the counsel in the case, twelve citizens, and six reporters.

An Italian was to-day held to bail to answer the charge of harboring and maltreating a little Italian boy, whom he compelled to be a street musician and boot-black. The little fellow gives his name as Joseph Sapp, and says that a long time ago, while he was playing in a town in Italy, when he lived with his parents, a man enticed him on board a steamer and brought him to America. The boy is about ten years of age, and his story is very interesting.

Three prisoners who have been arrested here, charged with being implicated in the burglary at Watertord, near Albany, N. Y., now await the requisition of Gov. Tilden for their return. A clock found in the possession of one of them has been identified by Richard P. H. Wall, of Waterford N. Y. The prisoners are said to be old Sing Sing convicts.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in the Worcester *Spy* office yesterday caused considerable damage. The fire originated in the basement in a bin of waste paper, and required an hour's work by the firemen before it was extinguished. The damage is confined to the basement and first floor. The Western Union Telegraph office, on the first floor, was compelled to remove to the offices at the depots and the Bay State House for a few days. The *Spy* block, owned by J. D Baldwin & Co., is insured for $5,000 in the Etna and $3,000 in the Hartford, of Hartford. The stock, machinery, &c., is insured for $3,000 in each of the following offices: The Insurance Company of North America, Continental, and Pennsylvania, all of Philadelphia. The insurance will cover the loss, which is probably $2,000 or $3,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 9:10 A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the barber shop of Francisco Tomaselli, in the basement of No. 819 Broadway, caused by the explosion of a gas-metre which was being thawed out. The building, which is owned by J. S. Kelso, was damaged to the extent of $100; fully insured in the Hartford Company.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 29 West Seventeenth street, occupied by Mrs. Spaulding as a boarding-house, caused by a window-curtain taking fire from a gas-jet. Damage, $100.

A fire occurred at 7:30 o'clock last evening in the clothing store of Sobel & Bros., No. 181 Greenwich street, caused by an overheated stovepipe setting fire to a wooden partition. Damage to building and contents, $150.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the residence of Rev. George D. Hulst, on Himrod street, Brooklyn, occasioned by the bursting of a heater. Damage $100; insured in the Williamsburg Insurance Company.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the fifth floor of the building No. 257 Canal street, occupied by Kern & Nicolai, trimming manufacturers. Damage to stock and buildings, $2,500; fully insured.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the top floor of Dr. Edwin Gutman's residence, No. 735 Lexington avenue, caused by a window-curtain taking fire from a gas-jet. Damage, $50.

A fire occurred on the fourth floor of the four-story brick building No. 23 Harrison street, occupied by Charles Miller. Damage to building and contents, $200; fully insured.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 81 McKibben street, Brooklyn, which occasioned a loss of $600. No insurance.

## UTAH.

FATAL SNOW SLIDES—CAPTURE OF ESCAPED PRISONERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 19.—Snow slides in the cañons occur daily and almost hourly. Albert Stickney was killed by a snow slide in the Summit Cañon on Saturday. William Slensby, superintendent of the Cooper mine at Big Cottonwood, is supposed to have been caught in the snow slide, several days ago, which destroyed the Anna Tunnel-house, as he has not been seen since. The body of Jackson, killed at the Vallejo ore-house, by a snow slide, has been recovered.

Shafer, Burton, and Scott, who escaped from the County Jail, last week, have been recaptured. Shafer had his feet badly frozen.

## HOW A LITTLE BOY DIED.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* of Jan. 12 has this little paragraph: "Little Eddie Nye, who was run over by a flat car last Friday evening and was so badly injured that he died next morning, was a rare bright child, and one of the best children in the city. Just before he died he sang 'The Beautiful River' with a voice as sweet as though he had caught the tones from the softer shore on the brink of which his spirit was then trembling. After the song he repeated a little prayer which his mother had taught him. The child all his life had a lisp, but this last prayer fell from his tongue without a halt or quaver, but rather, steady and clear, and yet with a far-off tone, as though another's voice of infinite sweetness had seized upon his lips in the supreme moment, to leave an echo in his anguished mother's ears that should last as long as life. Shortly after the little prayer the sunny eyes closed and little Eddie was gone. On Sunday his funeral attracted the whole city, and there was not a dry eye around the dear child's bier."

SEE the powerful cartoon, by Matt. Morgan, in this week's *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, which also contains numerous illustrations of the Beecher scandal. It is a splendid number.—*Advertisement.*

## THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

A CAREFUL SYNOPSIS OF THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

A NEW STORY BY COL. J. W. DE FOREST.

A GLANCE AT WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

THE ART OF LOBBYING.

RICHES OF THE BONANZA, THE GREAT NEVADA MINE.

WHAT BECAME OF OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE IRON TRADE.

FARM EXPERIMENTS—DAIRY CONVENTION AT UTICA—FISH CULTURE.

NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB—GRAIN VS. DAIRY FARMING.

With full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM-PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES Office. Price, five cents.

A Wonderful Cure of Diphtheria.—Three of my children were attacked with the worst form of diphtheria. Applied Giles' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA to the tonsils and externally, with immediate relief. JANE KELLY, corner of Bleecker st. and Tonnelle av.

Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Sold by all druggists; 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

The greatest Discovery of the age, Cancer cured without the knife. Call on DR. STEPHENSON, No. 23 University place, and be convinced. All consultations free.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain. White Gaiters and Slippers, India-rubber Boots and Shoes, all styles. MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Dancing Programmes, crests, monograms, foreign note-paper; lowest prices. BVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

Four Dollars will Buy a Pair of Gent's Neat serviceable WINTER SHOES. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

Be Sure and Keep Wistar's Balsam of Wild CHERRY on hand for coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, Families cannot afford to be without. No. 571 Broadway.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

## DIED.

ASPINWALL.—On Monday, Jan. 18, at his residence in this City, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, aged 67.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 10:30 A. M. The family and pall-bearers will meet at the house at 10 o'clock.

AGENS.—After a short illness, at Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 18, 1875, ELIZA C., wife of Thomas Agens, aged 67 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 151 Washington st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BRIGHAM.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 18, DENNIS BRIGHAM, aged 80.

Funeral services at No. 69 First place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., Mrs. SARAH BROOKS, aged 80 years.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, 21st inst., at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th st., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

COGGESHALL.—On Saturday, the 16th, at Englewood, N. J., CALEB COGGESHALL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, P. B. W. Cooke, No. 106 Willow st., between Clark and Pierrepont, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock Wednesday, the 20th.

DAVIS.—On Friday, Jan. 15, at Washington, D. C., GEORGE MADISON DAVIS, son of the late William A. Davis, of this City, in the 65th year of his age.

DAY.—At Catskill, Jan. 19, CAROLINE E. DAY, daughter of the late Orrin Day, Esq.

DEACON.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 16, 1875, FRANCIS DEACON, in the 63rd year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 136 Waverley place, on Wednesday, 20th inst., without further notice.

FAWCETT.—In Rye, Westchester County, Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, 1875, EMILY J., daughter of John and Isabella A. Fawcett.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye depot. The remains will arrive in New-York at 1:10 o'clock P. M. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

FINDAM.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, J. MATTHEWS, only son of the late Arthur Findam, and grandson of Peter Pirnie, deceased, aged 27 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th st., on Thursday morning, 21st inst., at 9:30 o'clock, without further notice.

FLANDRAU.—In Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., at the residence of Mrs. P. H. Catlin, Jan. 16, 1875, SUSAN HUNTINGTON FLANDRAU, sister of the late

# THE BEECHER TRIAL.

## MOULTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

*Continued from Third Page.*

communion; my inquiry was when she ceased to attend Plymouth Church? A.—When she ceased to attend?

Q.—Yes. A.—I cannot answer that question, Sir, when she ceased to attend.

Q.—You do not know? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did she continue to attend that church after 1870—Jan. 1, 1871? A.—I think she did, after some little time after Jan. 1, 1871.

Q.—Did you attend any church? A.—I did not regularly attend any church, Sir, at that time.

Q.—Did you pay for her pew-sitting up to 1873? A.—I think we had a pew in church, Sir, and I paid for it; I don't remember whether it was paid up to 1873 or not; up to 1873, I think not.

Q.—Did your wife become an attendant of any other church? A.—No, Sir, not that I know of.

Q.—Down to the present time? A.—Down to the present time.

Q.—Had you prior to 1871 been a regular attendant at Plymouth Church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor since? A.—Nor since.

Q.—When did you last attend Plymouth Church—when were you last there? A.—On the evening of the report of the committee, Sir, was the last time I believe I was there. [Laughter.]

Q.—You understand that to be a religious service? A.—Not very; no, Sir; I understood it to be a meeting of Plymouth Church. I beg pardon for answering your question without understanding it.

Q.—My inquiry was when you last attended a religious service at Plymouth Church? A.—I didn't understand the question in that way. When I last attended a religious service at Plymouth Church? I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—You remember within a year? A.—I think that I have been at Plymouth Church within two years, certainly, two or three times.

Q.—Do you remember an occasion of your going within the last two years? No, Sir. I don't remember an occasion particularly.

Q.—Was it with your wife? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Have you a distinct recollection of being at all at Plymouth Church since the occasion when you went and sat in Mr. Tilton's pew and Mr. Beecher came and spoke to you? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—What year was that? A.—That was in 1868, I think.

Q.—Was your wife's uncle, Mr. George C. Robinson—were his wife and family attendants and communicants of that church? A.—They were.

Q.—He was a member of the late firm of Woodruff & Robinson? A.—He is a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson to-day, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the habit of contributing to the funds of Plymouth Church? A.—When I was ever there when there was a subscription taken up very likely I subscribed.

Q.—But not otherwise, unless in the payment of pew-rent? A.—I think not.

At this point the court adjourned.

# MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

## THE MAYOR MEETS THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND ADVISES CO-OPERATION IN ALL THINGS—FUTURE MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Mayor Wickham held a long private conference yesterday with the heads of the various Municipal departments. He had previously notified them to meet him at his office, in the City Hall, for the purpose of consultation. At 2 o'clock the invited officials entered the Mayor's Chamber. The following responded to the call: Controller Green, Chamberlain Lane, Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works; President Bailey, of the Department of Charities; Commissioner Perley, of the Fire Department; Commissioner Shandley, of the Department of Buildings; Commissioner Westervelt, of the Dock Department; Commissioner Stebbins, of the Park Department; Commissioner Matsell, of the Police Department; Commissioner Chandler, of the Health Department; Superintendent Adams, of the Department of Buildings, and the Corporation Counsel, Mr. E. Delafield Smith. At the close of the conference the following particulars were furnished by the Mayor's Secretary:

The Mayor stated that he had called the heads of the departments together in the spirit of subdivision 4 of section 23 of the charter, which requires the Mayor to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose to call together for consultation and co-operation all heads of departments.

He desired to meet the heads of the departments for the purpose of receiving such suggestions from them as would lead to the correction of any abuses which exist in their several departments growing out of defective legislation. He thought that the interests of the people and every department would be subserved by abolishing the practice which has increased of late years of the heads of departments going to Albany during the session of the Legislature, and procuring legislation for their particular department regardless of the general wants or harmony of the local Government as a whole, and often conflicting with and contradictory of other legislation. He was of opinion that no legislation should be asked for unless it had been considered by the representatives of the several departments with reference to its general scope, as well as its particular provisions. He announced that he should adhere to the opinions expressed in his Message of the 4th inst. to the Common Council in reference to co-operation between that body and the Executive Government, and that he now extends to the head of each department a cordial invitation to communicate to him any and every suggestion which may help to assist him and the Common Council in the effectual improvement of the local administration. For these objects, and to afford the heads of the several departments opportunity for the interchange of opinions in an informal manner upon subjects of common interest, these meetings will be held as occasion may require.

Several communications from the Controller and the Commissioner of Public Works, addressed to the Mayor, calling attention to matters requiring immediate legislation, were read by Mr. Harrison, the Mayor's Secretary. The matters to which they referred—the issue of bonds for the Departments of Docks, Parks, and Public Works, &c.—were freely discussed by the Controller, Counsel to the Corporation, President of the Department of Parks, and the President of the Department of Docks.

There was a unanimous expression of approval of the purposes expressed by the Mayor, and the necessity of harmonious action among the heads of departments. Many suggestions were made by the gentlemen present, prompted by personal observations and experiences in the departments with which they were connected. The meeting then separated, subject to be called at the pleasure of the Mayor, when the drafts of several laws to be drawn to meet the suggestions offered, will be considered.

# THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

## MEETING OF THE BOARD—AMENDMENT PROPOSED TO THE LAW REGULATING SLAUGHTER-HOUSES—HEALTH STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following resolution was adopted;

*Resolved*, That section 56 of the Sanitary Code be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 56. That the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds, and fowl shall be in that manner which is or is generally reputed or known to be, best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food. Neither the slaughtering nor the driving of cattle shall be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of Fortieth street; nor shall the slaughtering of cattle be conducted at any place in the City of New York north of said street without a special written permit from this department, unless the same shall be done in buildings located directly upon the river front, each having a capacity sufficient for the yarding and slaughtering daily of one-half of the entire number of cattle, or hogs, or small stock, (all or separately, according to the particular object of each abattoir,) slaughtered in this City at the time the application for the permit for such abattoir, and so constructed as to receive all stock deliverable thereat directly from cars or transports, and to discharge therefrom all liquid refuse below water mar; and to secure the proper care and disposition of all parts of the slaughtered animals upon the premises, or the immediate removal thereof by means of boats.

The following resolution in relation to interments in Woodlawn Cemetery was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Register of Records be and is hereby authorized to make regulations in regard to interments in Woodlawn Cemetery, not inconsistent with existing sanitary ordinances, to obviate unnecessary delays.

A complaint was received from E. O. Lamson, of No. 428 West Fiftieth street, in relation to the nuisance created by the carting of manure through Fiftieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the board referred the complaint to the Board of Police, with the request that persons violating the provisions of the Sanitary Code in relation to the carting of manure through the City be arrested.

Sanitary Superintendent Day presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending Jan. 9.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 50; measles, 7; diphtheria, 141; small-pox, 109; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

Week ending Jan. 16.—Typhoid fever, 11; scarlet fever, 55; measles, 7; diphtheria, 155; small-pox, 99; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

From the above report it appears that there was an increase of 14 cases of diphtheria, and a decrease of 10 cases of small-pox during the past week. During the same period the disinfecting corps visited 105 premises where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated 99 houses, together with clothing, bedding, &c.

Fifty-three cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital, and 4 dead bodies to the Morgue by the Ambulance Corps.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following:

"In the week ending on Saturday, the 16th inst., there were 677 deaths reported in this City. There were 639 deaths reported and 619 actually occurred in the previous week. There was an increase in mortality from phthisis, croup, small-pox, and diphtheria. There were 29 more deaths reported in hospitals and institutions than in the previous week. The increase in fatal cases of diphtheria justly incites increased sanitary care by medical attendants and officers of health. The death-rate in the week ending Jan. 9 was equal to 30.60 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. It was most excessive in the First, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards. There is an excessive mortality in particular blocks and in the poorest of tenements which needs attention unremitting during the inclement period. The records of pneumonia, phthisis, and diphtheria last week guide to many of the worst overcrowded and unhealthful blocks of dwellings. The unprecedented influx of the destitute and friendless is crowding the lowest lodging-houses, the hospitals, and charitable institutions in such manner as to increase the sickness and mortality of the deserving poor, while the unworthy and vagabond classes suffer evils which they can escape only by leaving the City. The increase of small-pox is partly due to vagabond tramps and lodgers.

The mean temperature last week was at 19.9° Fahrenheit, the range of temperature was 37°, and the total movement of winds was equal to 1,357 miles travel."

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## A STREET CAR INCIDENT.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I was the witness last evening of an incident on one of the Broadway or University Place Line of cars which seemed to me to be characteristic enough to be brought to your notice. Soon after I entered the car I saw that the conductor was having a sharp dispute with a passenger on the platform. On going to see what it was about, I found that the passenger had paid his fare immediately upon taking the car, and immediately afterward had asked the conductor if the car was a "through" car, it being about 6 o'clock, and so dark that he could not have seen the strip of letters round the top of the car, even if he had thought of looking. On being told that it was not, but went only to Broome street, he demanded his fare again, that he might get off and take the next car. This the conductor refused, on the ground that he had "punched the fare," and was accountable for it. The passenger said that he might omit punching the next fare, which would be perfectly proper, and make his cash all right. "Yes," replied the conductor, "and be reported by a spotter for not punching a fare, and be discharged. I can't do that, and I won't. I've punched your fare and I can't give it back; and I can't risk losing my place to save you five cents." The passenger insisted, and the conductor refused. The dispute became warm, until finally, as the passenger held out, the conductor unbuttoned his coat, and, taking out five cents, said: "There's five cents out of my own pocket. You're the meanest man I ever saw. And now you haven't paid your fare, just you get off this car in a hurry, will you?" He put out his hand, and a fight seemed imminent; but it was prevented by the mild interposition of a bystander. The persistent passenger got off, and the car went on. The passenger had not ridden a hundred feet before he asked for the return of his fare. Is there no hope of removing the cause of such unpleasant difficulties?

SPECTATOR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 18, 1875.

## A CORRECTION.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

My attention has been called to an extract from a letter in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 17 from your Washington correspondent.

Writing in reference to the Centennial Tea-party held in Washington on Dec. 16, your correspondent says:

"A self-constituted committee of Philadelphians, who kindly came over to boss the job, had the expenses of the trip paid" from the profits of the tea-party.

The committee of Philadelphians who attended the Washington Tea-party consisted of five ladies, members of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, an organization which has existed for nearly two years, and which owes its origin to the Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission and to the United States Centennial Board of Finance.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committees, in whatever part of the country they exist, were invited to the Washington Tea-party. Five ladies, including myself, from the committee in Philadelphia, over which I have the honor to preside, accepted the invitation. Each member of the committee paid her own expenses to Washington and back, her hotel bills while there, and also for her ticket of admission to the rotunda of the Capitol on the evening of Dec. 16.

Mrs. E. D. GILLESPIE,

No. 250 South Twenty-first street, Philadelphia.

I also inclose the invitation I received from Washington, from which the names appended thereto may prove a sufficient warrant for the honest appropriation of the sum realized from the Washington Tea-party. Very respectfully yours,

E. D. G.

OFFICE OF THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 18, 1875.

# THE LAKE SHORE INJUNCTION.

## ARGUMENTS BEFORE JUSTICE TAPPEN—THE PLAINTIFF ASKS THAT A REFEREE BE APPOINTED—DECISION RESERVED.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, before Justice Tappen, the motion for an injunction to restrain the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad and others from paying a dividend of three and a half per cent. was heard.

Mr. Hurd, for the plaintiff, said that the plaintiff, Jacob Rubino, owned two hundred shares and certain bonds of the railroad, issued under a consolidated mortgage by the company to the Union Trust Company of New-York. The railroad's indebtedness was $36,000,000, and its outstanding obligations were consolidated into one class of securities—a mortgage of $25,000,000 of bonds. The provisions of the mortgage were stringent in the extreme. Everything belonging to the corporation was placed in the hands of the Union Trust Company to secure the mortgage. One of the provisions was that the company should pay $250,000 a year to cancel the debt, and in case of default in that particular, or in payment of interest, the conveyance was to be in full force, the Trust Company was to take possession of everything, and hold it for the benefit of the holders of bonds until a sale should be made pursuant to law. The $250,000 has not been paid, and the Trust Company could come in and sell everything. Instead of providing for dividend just declared, they ought to devote the money, if they had it, to the sinking fund. But the plaintiff also mentioned that the earnings of the company for the last six months were only $480,000, whereas the dividend would be over $1,000,000. That was why plaintiff asked for an injunction.

Mr. Burrell, for the railroad, argued that the plaintiff had no right to begin the action; that the Union Trust Company was the proper person to do so, and that the court could not interfere to compel the corporation to pay money to the Trust Company. Counsel also read affidavits from Edward King, President of the Trust Company, deposing that the Railroad Corporation had paid to them $489,000 in bonds for cancellation, and $511,000 in cash, making $1,000,000 toward the sinking fund for 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874. Cyrus K. Leland, Auditor of the railroad, deposed that the dividend was declared on his statement, and that there would be a balance after it was paid. The gentleman who had charge of the transfer-books in New-York deposed that Rubino got possession of his two hundred shares on Jan. 9, and that the persons who transferred them to him received them on Jan. 5 and 7. Mr. Worcester, Treasurer of the company, deposed that purchasers of stocks up to Jan. 9 were entitled to the dividend. Counsel argued that Rubino was used as the tool of Wall street operators to depress stocks; that he came into possession of the stock on Jan. 9, and began his action the same day.

Judge Fullerton, for the plaintiff, asked that a Referee be appointed to take testimony as to when the $499,000 and the $511,600 were paid to the Trust Company, and also as to the net earnings of the road. A million dollars had been paid since this action was begun. After a prolonged argument Justice Tappen took the papers and reserved his decision.

# THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL ROBBERY.

Some further details were obtained yesterday in relation to the diamond robbery at the Metropolitan Hotel referred to in THE TIMES of Monday last. It appears that the diamond rings stolen belonged to Mr. I. Bernstein, the owner of the cigar counter in the hotel bar-room, and were abstracted from the safe under the counter on Sunday last. The thief, who is still unknown, is supposed to have secreted himself behind the news-stand, and after the place was closed for the night he went to the cigar-stand, where from a drawer he obtained the key of Mr. Bernstein's safe, from which he stole two cluster diamond rings valued at $450 and $67 in cash. No clue to the thief has been obtained.

# SACRED CONCERTS.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Judge Van Brunt rendered a decision on the question raised by the demurrer interposed to the answer in the case of Max Strakosch to restrain the Police authorities in their attempt to interfere with his giving Sunday concerts. The answer set up the act of the Legislature prohibiting such exhibitions. To this answer a demurrer was interposed on behalf of plaintiff on the ground that the act pleaded was unconstitutional. In disposing of the case Judge Van Brunt follows the recent decision of Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, on the same question, and holds the act to be constitutional.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION....Jan. 19.

### SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to amend and re-enact section 44 of the act to reduce internal taxes, approved June 6, 1872, and it was indefinitely postponed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, called up the resolution of yesterday, providing that during the present session it shall be in order at any time to move a recess, and, pending an appropriation bill, to move to confine debate on amendments thereto to five minutes by any Senator on the pending motion, and such motion shall be decided without debate.

Mr. BAYARD submitted a substitute for the resolution, as follows:

"That during the present session it shall be in order at any time to move a recess, and, pending an appropriation bill, to move to confine debate on amendments thereto to five minutes by any Senator on the pending motion, and such motion shall be decided without debate, and no amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions, other than such as directly relate to the appropriations contained in the bill, shall be received."

Rejected. The original motion was then agreed to.

TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the House bill to amend the existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws, and for other purposes, made a report, which was read. He said the report was substantially the same as that presented last session, with the exception of duty on hops, which had been raised to eight cents per pound. The House proposed a duty of ten cents per pound, but the committee agreed upon eight cents. The two sections relating to tobacco and the sale of bonds, &c., which were the principal subjects of disagreement last year, were now both stricken out. The report was agreed to.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, moved that the rule adopted this morning, in reference to limiting debate, &c., be applied to the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation Bill now being unfinished business of yesterday. Agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Boutwell to strike out the first part of the amendment proposed by the committee, which provided for the organization of a Bureau of Commerce and Statistics, and it was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 21—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Cooper, Cragin, Dennis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Vermont, Schurz, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, and Washburn—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Clayton, Davis, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Sargent, Tipton, Wadleigh, West, Windom, and Wright—21.

The question then being upon the second part of the amendment proposed to the committee, to continue the present Bureau of Statistics, Mr. THURMAN opposed its adoption, and said if this country could not have a Bureau of Commerce and Statistics he did not want any statistical bureau. It was an expensive thing, and covered but a very small part of the ground which ought to be covered.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved the following amendment:

"And it shall be the duty of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to gather, collate, and annually report to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress, statistics and facts relating to commerce with foreign nations and among the several States; the railroads of the United States, the number and the construction and operation of railroads; the actual cost of such construction and operation of railroads; the actual cost of transporting freights and passengers on railroads and canals, rivers, and other navigable waters of the United States; the charges imposed for such transportation of freight and passengers, and the tonnage transported."

Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved an amendment appropriating twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of the bureau, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. THURMAN said the country had plenty of statistics now—statistics as to railroads, labor, and diseases, from cerebro-spinal meningitis down to delirium tremens. He did not see the use of having any more figures to be piled up and never looked at by anybody.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM moved that the reports of the Statistical Bureau be published quarterly, instead of monthly as heretofore. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the amendment of the committee as amended by the Senate on the table. Lost.

The question then being on agreeing to the amendment as amended, it was agreed to.

Other amendments of the committee were agreed to as follows:

Increasing the appropriation for wages of workmen and adjusters at the Philadelphia Mint from $235,000 to $250,000; increasing the appropriation for wages of workmen and engravers at the San Francisco Mint from $233,000 to $275,000; increasing the appropriation for the same purpose at Carson City Mint from $67,000 to $85,000, and the appropriation for materials, repairs, &c., at that mint from $75,000 to $100,000; appropriating $7,500 for the Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho; appropriating $23,400 for legislative expenses in the Territory of Utah; providing for eighty-nine instead of fifty-four temporary clerks in the Adjutant General's office in the War Department; providing for fifty-nine instead of thirty-three clerks in the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army; authorizing the Secretary of War to employ in the Signal Service of the Army enlisted men for one year; providing that the managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers shall make quarterly, instead of monthly, requisitions; increasing the salary of the Commissioner of the General Land Office from $3,000 to $4,000; increasing the appropriation for photo-lithographing copies of drawings for the use of the Patent Office from $40,000 to $100,000.

Provided that from and after the 1st of July, 1876, the grade of Third Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office shall cease; striking out the proviso in that clause that the army appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, which prohibits the allowance of salary to persons holding employment or appointment under the United States, shall not be construed to apply to the legal traveling fees of United States Marshals or Deputy Marshals.

The committee reported in favor of striking out the second section of the bill, which provides that the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Iowa shall be held at the times and places now provided by law for holding the United States District Court in said State, but the Circuit Judge shall not be required to sit in said court, except at Des Moines.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, hoped the amendment would not be adopted, but that the section would be allowed to remain in the bill. It was necessary to promote the efficiency of the judicial system in that State. Other States had their Circuit Court held at several places, and he saw no reason why Iowa should not have the same privilege.

The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the committee to strike out the section—yeas 20, nays 24.

Pending discussion on the bill, Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, recommended that the Senate now concur in the amendments of the House to the bill approving of the action of the Secretary of War, under the act of July 15, 1870, in relation to the muster out of officers, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed thereon.

Agreed to, and the VICE PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Logan, Wadleigh, and Ransom members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of First Lieut. Henry Jackson. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, presented a memorial of the citizens of Colorado asking for the passage of the House bill providing that lands granted to railroad companies which remain unpatented by the neglect or refusal of such company shall be be subject to taxation the same as the lands belonging to individuals. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial of the Legislature of Dakota asking Congressional aid for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Cameron's motion for an executive session was agreed to, and at 4:20 the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. At 4:45 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVERYBODY DENYING THAT HE RECEIVED ANY PACIFIC MAIL MONEY.

Mr. STORM, of Pennsylvania, made a personal explanation in response to a charge of being implicated in the Pacific Mail subsidy, and denied indignantly the truth of such charges.

Mr. SYPHER, of Louisiana, made a similar denial in reference to charges against him.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, also repudiated an intimation in the Chicago *Tribune* and Hartford *Post* connecting him with the receipt of money for the subsidy.

Mr. DAWES said he had an affidavit in his hand from L. E. Chittenden, of New-York, that he was the person who had received the money. [Laughter.]

Telegrams were also read from Messrs. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, protesting against allegations made against them in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, and requesting to be subpœnaed as witnesses.

THE ARREST OF MR. WHITELAW REID.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire whether the privileges of the House have been violated by the arrest and detention of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of New-York, at the suit of Alexander R. Shepherd, while Mr. Reid was within the District of Columbia, under a subpœna from a committee of the House.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution on the ground that it was an attempt to extend the privileges of the House beyond the Constitution. He did not think the House should interfere with the administration of criminal justice. If Whitelaw Reid should send into the District a package of poison by which a man receiving it should receive injury in his person, he would be liable to be brought into the District and tried criminally for the act; but it was claimed that if a man only sent a package of malicious falsehoods by which the reputation and good name of some citizen of the District was struck down he might do so day by day without any animadversion.

The resolution was advocated by Messrs. E. R. Hoar, Kelley of Pennsylvania, and Dawes of Massachusetts. The latter said that no public man had suffered more from an unlicensed and unbridled press than himself, but when he felt himself compelled to appeal to the law rather than to his own life and character for a vindication against false charges made in the press, he should feel that he had sunk so low that his character would not be worth any such resuscitation as the law could bring to it, and he should consider it quite a work of supererogation to take any trouble about it. The Committee on Ways and Means looked upon the arrest of Mr. Reid as unlawful, unwise, and impolitic.

At the close of the discussion Mr. BUTLER moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—45 to 102.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 157, nays 44; and the Speaker appointed as such select committee: Messrs. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Hale, of New-York; Orth, of Indiana; Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and Sayler, of Ohio.

ANOTHER DENIAL.

Mr. HAYS, of Alabama, also made a personal explanation in connection with the charge, that he had, at the time of the Pacific Mail subsidy, deposited a thousand dollar bill with the Sergeant at Arms. He denied that he had ever had a thousand dollar bill since he was a member of Congress. He had voted for the subsidy because he deemed it a proper measure, and would vote for it again if it was before the House.

A RECUSANT WITNESS IN THE PACIFIC MAIL BUSINESS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, then brought before the House the refusal of a witness to answer questions put to him before the Committee on Ways and Means on the Pacific Mail investigation. The witness was Charles A. Wetmore, a correspondent for the *Alta California* and other California newspapers. He had mentioned in his dispatches that there were strange rumors about Mr. Beck's connection with the subsidy. On his examination he alluded to the rumor as being one about the tracing of a check from Mr. Fant, a banker, to Mr. Beck, but he refused to give the name of the party who mentioned it to him. Therefore the matter was brought before the House.

After an indignant speech from Mr. BECK, the resolution was adopted, ordering the witness to be produced at the bar of the House.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, in the chair) on the Indian Appropriation bill.

A long discussion took place on a proposition to pay the Choctaws $2,981,247, the amount, with interest, of the award made by the Senate on the 9th of March, 1859, under the treaty of the 22d June, 1855.

Without disposing of the question, the committee rose.

THE WITNESS PRESENTED AT THE BAR.

The Sergeant at Arms presented at the bar of the House the new recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, Charles A. Wetmore, who had refused to answer the question as to who had mentioned to him the name of Mr. Beck in connection with a check said to have been traced to him.

The witness having been asked by the Speaker whether he was prepared to answer the question, replied that he was not, and asked time until to-morrow to determine what he could rightfully do without breach of confidence.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution declaring the witness in contempt of the House.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of California, advocated granting the time asked by the witness, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the matter until to-morrow.

Mr. COBB, of Kansas, moved to adjourn, [which would have the same effect on the witness,] and that motion was carried, and the House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

# COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

## IMPORTANT MEETING—ATTEMPTS AT ECONOMY—AN APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE—TABLES SHOWING THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE COMMISSION—RUMORED CHANGES.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, all being present except Mayor Wickham and Messrs. Starr and Stephenson. Mr. Hurlbut occupied the chair. The recommendation of the Ward's Island Committee that the Superintendent be directed to report all cases of insubordination by telegraph, before discharging the inmates, was approved after debate, Mr. Schack opposing the measure, and Messrs. Lynch and Forrest advocating it.

Mr. Lynch reported that the committee on the case of Eliza Collins had come to the conclusion that, under the management of the Small-pox Hospital by the Board of Health, the patients will be safe from annoyance in future. The report was accepted, and the committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Forrest, the office of Overseer of Laborers was declared abolished after the 1st prox. Mr. O. Perley, clerk to the Labor Bureau, was discharged. The salaries of Mr. Horton, physician of the Out-door Poor on Ward's Island, and Mr. Bennett, the storekeeper at the same place, were reduced from $1,000 to $775 per year each, to take effect Feb. 1. Mr. Ecker was reappointed night watchman, in place of John Crosson, discharged, on the ground that the committee appointed at the last meeting to discharge the night watchmen had dismissed both the German employés, and that it was necessary to have a German on the night watch. Mr. Forrest then offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the counsel to this board be directed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature setting forth the financial condition of this department, its urgent needs, and that he draft such bills as may be requisite to that end, and that a special committee be appointed to present, in conjunction with the counsel, said memorial to the Legislature, with power to take such further steps in the matter as may be necessary.

In support of the resolution Mr. Forrest said that eight thousand dollars would come due next month, and there was only three thousand dollars to pay it with. Mr. Lynch asserted that unless the aid be given the commission must absolutely fail. It is bankrupt to-day. It has property which it could fall back upon if the Legislature would only let it, but it won't. The object of the legislators seems to be to strangle the commission to death. The members give their time and attention gratuitously, and at great personal sacrifices. On Albany the entire responsibility rests. There are some persons who would like to see the United States Government take the matter into its hands, build a Castle-house bureau of it, with places and salaries. It was a matter of dollars and cents. Those persons would be exposed, and, if politicians, their status would be given to the Irish people if the speaker should live.

Mr. Schack said that should the steam-ship lines force through the Legislature opposition there can make the commission bankrupt, but the Legislature would help the latter they could soon get over their troubles. The commission in 1865 was in debt to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars; yet that was subsequently paid off, and five hundred thousand dollars additional deposited in bank. Mr. Schack then read the following revised tables of indebtedness, and estimated expenditure and income:

INDEBTEDNESS JAN. 1, 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| Due Equitable Life Assurance Society loan on Ward's Island property | $100,000 00 |
| Due counties and institutions for support of emigrants from May 1, 18.3, to Dec. 1, 1874 | 71,500 00 |
| Due same from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1875, (estimated) | 3,499 51 |
| Due for rent of Castle Garden Landing Depot | 20,000 00 |
| Due for repairs and supplies, bills received | 7,884 76 |
| Due emigrant's fund account | 13,943 53 |
| Total | $216,828 29 |
| Less cash on hand | 5,722 99 |
| Total | $211,105 30 |

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES AND INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses for the support of the Ward's Island Institutions | $180,000 00 |
| Expenses for the Castle Garden Landing Depot | 100,000 00 |
| Expenses for the poor of the County, and poor-houses and institutions | 40,000 00 |
| Expenses for State inquiries | 3,500 00 |
| Expenses for insurance | 1,750 00 |
| Expenses for outdoor relief in City of New-York | 5,000 00 |
| Expenses for interest | 7,000 00 |
| Total | $337,250 00 |
| Add present indebtedness | 211,105 30 |
| Total | $548,355 30 |

ESTIMATED INCOME.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commutation on 125,000 aliens, at $1 50 | $187,500 00 |
| Estimated deficiency Dec. 31, 1875 | $360,855 30 |

"Should the per capita," continued Mr. Schack, "be raised to $2, the deficiency can be reduced to $298,000. This, with an appropriation of $300,000, would enable us to come out just right. I have estimated the number of emigrants at the highest figure and the amount of expenditures at the lowest. I have made no allowance for improvements or repairs." In reply to a question from the President, Mr. Schack said that the new law relieving the commission of the care of able-bodied persons after two years, will have no perceptible effect. There are very few able-bodied persons now on the Island. Those who are there are in need of all the care and attention they receive, and are either in the hospital or lunatic asylum. The commission is obliged to do the emigrant injustice. He gives $2 with the understanding that he is to be taken care of for some years, but when he applies for help he is refused. Mr. Schack believed that if the matter were tested in the courts the commission would be defeated. The resolution, on motion, was declared carried, and Mayor Wickham and Messrs. Hurlbut, Lynch, and Schack were appointed a committee to go to Albany and present the memorial to the Legislature.

McQuade & Cunningham sent in a bill for $430 for meals furnished in December and January, and asked for payment. Two hundred dollars was voted them on account, after which the meeting adjourned.

There are four Republicans and two Democrats in the commission. It is reported that Gov. Tilden intends to retire three of the Republicans, viz.: President Hurlbut and Messrs. Stephenson and Starr. Ex-Superintendent of Castle Garden Bernard Casserly and Hon. Richard O'Gorman, who was formerly a Commissioner of Emigration, are spoken of as likely to fill two of the vacancies thus created. Assemblyman Thomas Cooper Campbell is about to introduce a bill giving Messrs. Lynch and Schack a right to vote on appointments. At present these gentlemen are *ex-officio* members on account of their Presidency of the Irish and German Emigrant Societies respectively and have no vote.

# THE LITTLE TARIFF BILL.

## AN ACT TO AMEND THE CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

### MODIFICATIONS OF THE RATES ON VARIOUS KINDS OF SILKS, LIQUORS, CHEMICALS, AND FOOD COMPOUNDS, TIN, HOPS, COMPOUNDS OF COPPER, MOISIC IRON, JUTE BUTTS, GRAIN BAGS, &C.—DRAWBACKS ALLOWED ON EXPORTED CARTRIDGES—ARTICLES PLACED ON THE FREE LIST—TAKING OATHS—APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The following is the act to amend existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws, known as the "Little Tariff bill," as agreed upon by the Conference Committee. The report has been concurred in by the Senate, and now awaits the action of the House of Representatives:

That from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise hereinafter specified, the following rates of duty shall be exacted, namely: On spun silk, for filling in thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On gum not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown or organzine, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On floss silks, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On sewing-silk, in the gum or purified, forty per centum ad valorem. On lastings, mohair cloth, silk twists, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, ten per centum ad valorem. On all goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise provided for, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, irrespective of the classification thereof for duty by or under previous laws, or of their commercial designation, sixty per centum ad valorem; provided, that this act shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which have as a component material thereof twenty-five per centum or over in value of cotton, flax, wool, or worsted.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the merchandise hereinafter enumerated imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties, that is to say, on all still wines imported in casks, forty cents per gallon; on all still wines imported in bottles, $1 per case of one dozen bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than a pint, or twenty-four bottles containing each not more than one pint, and any excess beyond those quantities found in any case to be subject to a duty of five cents per pint, or a fractional part thereof; but no separate or additional duty shall be collected on the bottles; provided, that any wines imported containing more than twenty-four per cent. of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States; provided, also, that there shall be an allowance of five per centum, and no more, on all effervescing wines, liquors, cordials, and distilled spirits in bottles, to be deducted from the invoice quantity, in lieu of breakage.

SEC 3. That all imported wines of the character provided for in the preceding section which may remain in public store or bonded warehouse on the day this act shall take effect shall be subject to the duty upon the withdrawal thereof for consumption than if the same were imported after that day; provided, that any such wines remaining on shipboard within the limits of any port of entry in the United States on the day aforesaid, duties unpaid, shall for the purposes of this section be considered as constructively in public store or bonded warehouse.

SEC. 4. That on and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M to 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS WANT Situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers and young girls; also good colored help, to suit to City or country: German, Swedes, English, French, Irish, &c., to supply supplied at very reduced wages by the Protestant Home, Bureau, 158 6th av., above 10th st.

A. T. PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell), will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and seamstress.—In a private family, by a respectable Protestant girl; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine and Singer's improved; has lived six years in her last place. Call or address C. S., No. 739 7th av., between 49th and 50th sts., in the fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A Swedish woman as superior laundress; is also a first-class chamber-maid; has the best City references; is very neat, obliging, and a well-trained servant. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable young girl; is an excellent waitress and a very good chamber-maid; can be highly recommended; can furnish the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 30th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid and good seamstress in a private family. Call at No. 208 West 19th st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN LADY (Jos. companion; is a good reader, ready with her needle, and obliging. Address M. P. S., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1 257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as a thorough cook; understands French and English cooking, meats, gumes, soups, pastries, &c., and all other cooking, boning, and carving; can furnish the first-class very best City testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging; City or country. Call at Beckham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; can bone, lard, and cook game, poultry, and make entrees and all kind of side dishes; is a first-class baker and keeps her kitchen in order. Has excellent testimonials from former employers. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best references from last employer. Can be seen until called at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, who is a good cook, makes best soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has very best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a young woman, as family cook; can make nice bread and biscuit, soups, dessert, &c.; is willing to assist with the washing; can furnish undoubted references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EXperience, as a good plain cook; good baker, or to do second-hand; is a clean, good worker, willing and obliging. City or country. Call or address Marie Rogers, No. 250 3d av., two stairs up, front, for two days.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT; is a very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, nice side dishes; excellent baker of all kinds; very best City references. Apply at Beckham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS; Cook as good cook, would assist with washing, if required; the as chamber-maid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 209 West 24th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family and to assist with the washing; best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 512 3d av., near 34th st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; speaks good English; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, and desserts; fifteen months' reference from her last place at the Swedish office, No. 108 east 27th st., east of 4th av.

COOK.—BY A LADY; WILL ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; good references. Call or address No. 241 West 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking. Call at No. 313 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business; best of references for capacity, &c. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES to find good homes for two faithful servants; one as excellent cook, the other as chamber-maid. Address C. C., Box No. 1 Jersey City Post Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman from Canada, as first class cook; will do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD cook, and very good second maid; will do the coarse washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 332 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; not too large a family; has good management; best references will assist with light coarse washing, if necessary. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1,149 2d av., between 58th and 59th sts., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City references; is an excellent meat, game, and soup cook, and a good baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is every way competent; cook of very best; is obliging, prompt, tidy, and has the best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 158 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; is a good bread and biscuit maker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 1,374 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, OR cream cooking men, with good City references; is strictly first class. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family, City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 11 East 17th st.

FAMILIES CAN FIND THE BEST OF servants of all nations, ladies' maids, nurses, &c., at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED Servants, nurses, and laundresses for every capacity, at Sloan's select agency, No. 943 6th av., near 33d st. By request, one will call at the ladies' residences for the or era.

HOUSEKEEPER.—OR TO TAKE CHARGE OF children; past maturity, by a Christian lady, who is not afraid to work and can give best references. Can be seen at Mrs. Colder's, No. 277 West 11th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A TIDY GERMAN woman; a good waitress and seamstress, or do general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 158 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a Protestant French young woman; is a very neat cook and laundress; willing and obliging; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store. Ask for Louise.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady; first-class reference given and required; will make herself generally useful. Address No. 2 West 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH Lady, as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser, and is obliging; has good reference from City or country. Call at No. 613 3d av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A QUIET, WELL-RECOMmended woman, who is a good family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in best style; very obliging and well-tempered. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins and laces; has unexceptional City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has three years' reference from her present place; can do French fluting, puffing, and polishing; can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family, one who understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 284 7th av., near 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; excellent City references. Call at No. 245 East 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS first-class laundress; understands perfectly all about fancy and French flutings, and family work in general. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GENTEEL young French girl, who is an excellent seamstress; can dress hair, and would not mind to take care of children. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant girl, who is very kind and attentive to children; also, a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing machine, or will help with the chamber-work; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

NURSE.—USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH couple; the woman as child's nurse or good plain cook for a small family; husband can wait on table and do a great many little turns in a house and keep it in good order; country preferred; good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, who has just lost her own baby, a child to wet nurse at her own house; it will have a mother's care; good City reference. Call at No. 90 St. Mark's place, corner 8th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse; will take an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 47 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or to assist in light chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 359 West 29th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman, who has just lost her own baby, a child to wet nurse at her own house; a mother's care guaranteed. Call at No. 43 University place, near 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at 285 10th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS INfant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; has best City references. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS competent nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; can do the neatest of sewing by hand; first-class City reference. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL TO ASSIST with children; is a neat, tidy little person; well recommended; wages, $14 to $16. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PRESBYterian woman as nurse; experienced and well recommended. Mrs. Lynam, No. 320 East 11th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, a baby to wet nurse in her own house. Call for one day at No. 414 East 113th st., top floor.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a baby to wet or dry nurse at her own home, No. 320 East 11th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, to wet nurse a baby at her own house. Call at No. 422 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW A CHILD to take care of at her own home. Call for three days at No. 433 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A GOOD INFANT'S nurse, whom she can confidently recommend. Apply for two days at No. 53 West 34th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH Norway references from the last place; will assist with the care of children and chamber-work; is a good seamstress; willing, neat, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FAST Sewer; would like to go out by the day, week or month, in families to sew; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidery; $1 per day. Call at No. 305 East 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, to go out by the day as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; would take work at home; has her own machine; has good reference. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 425 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress, and want on ladies or assist with light chamber-work; best City references; can be seen for two days. Call at or address No. 1,276 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objections to wait on a lady; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at 504 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; has thirteen years' good City reference. Call at No. 11 East 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress and light chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 265 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, and getting up of salads in the best manner; or will do chamber-work and waiting; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Beckham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as a very superior waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressing perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has nearly two years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; TWO years' references from last place; is a first-class waitress or chamber-maid; neat, willing, quick, and agreeable. Call at the Swedish Servant Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman wishes to go out by the day or week to do washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

### MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, without any incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has six years' reference from his last place; will be found obliging and willing in every respect. Address J. M., Box No. 234 Times office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man; City or country; tend furnace and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; temperate and obliging, and highly recommended. Address Coachman, Box No. 280 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH SMALL family; is a thoroughly experienced man of respectful and careful habits; is sober, honest, and obliging; City or country. Call for two days, at No. 71 Barclay st., Hoboken side.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF his horses wishes to procure a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Call on or address P. C., No. 164 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, as coachman and groom; City or country; willing and obliging; satisfactory references. Address James, Box 29 Uptown Advertising office, 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 137 East 23d st., feed store.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—ENGLISH, POSsessing a thorough knowledge of the business; first-class grower of plants, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, laying out and improving places, and the direction of the same; only place with glass and cottage accepted. For reference, &c., apply to Joseph Tolwell, Newport Post Office, R. I.

SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY Years, who can tend doors, build fires, clean walks, windows, and furniture, also care cows and horses, drive, do errands, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN, aged thirty-four years, who can care and drive horses, care cattle, build fires, handy as a carpenter and painter, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages small; call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WAITER-COOK.—BY A MARRIED COUPLE (Swedes); man as first-class waiter; wife as excellent cook; understand their business thoroughly; in a private family; highest reference. Call or address No. 613 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; willing to assist with chamber-work in a private family; best of references. Call or address No. 613 3d av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, IN A private family; good City reference. Address J. A., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man in a private family; is a competent waiter; City reference. Call at No. 162 West 30th st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS TO ASSIST with chamber-work; must be neat, tidy, willing, and obliging. None need apply without references, from 10 until 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at No. 574 Madison av., first door above 56th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO THE coarse washing in a private family; must be a thoroughly good plain cook, make good bread, soups, desserts, &c.; best City reference required. Call from 10 till 2, at No. 159 West 44th st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. GERman or French preferred; must be kind and obliging, good cutter and operator, and bring the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Call for two days, from 9 to 11, at No. 155 East 36th st.

WANTED—A LAD IN A PAINT STORE WHO IS reliable, has some experience, and is willing to make himself useful. Address PAINTS, Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED—A SECOND MAN IN A PRIVATE FAMily, age between twenty and thirty; personal references indispensable. Call at Room No. 20, No. 4 Pine st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. R. V. R. SCHUYLER BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. HENRY STONE HAS AN INTEREST IN our business from this date.
Jan. 19, 1875. CURRAN, FAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 29 JAVA.....WED., Feb. 3
*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27 CUBA.....WED. Feb. 10
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $50, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.
The PARTHIA will sail for Liverpool and Queenstown on SATURDAY, 23d inst. Passengers embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

### NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Sat. Jan. 23 6:30 P.M. | England, Feb. 13 10:30 A.M
Spain.....Sat., Feb. 6 3 P. M | Italy.....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.....Saturday, Jan. 30. — —
Cabin Passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
EL PUNCK, Capt. FISCHER, Feb. 2.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Feb. 9.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, ANTWERP, AND HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

### INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 23, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 6 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $70, $80, and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMSHIPS SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LEMON, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 2 P. M. from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin..... 60 gold.
Steerage..... 24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHENEZ.....Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE.....Saturday, Feb. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $125.... Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the disconvenience of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE GULF AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Jan. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 23.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connection at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ARMACK, Capt. W. WEST, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
Fine passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 26
CUBA.....Thursday, Jan. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
ATLAS.....Jan. 18,
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, SANTA MARTHA, and SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA.
ETNA.....Jan. 27,
For GONAIVES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, PUERTO CABELLO, LAGUAYRA, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ALPS.....Feb. 5,
CLARIBEL.....Feb. 13.
For PORT-AU-PRINCE, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, Savanilla, and Carthagena.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Jan. 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
MCKELLAR, LYLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WONDERFUL MULES FROM CALLAWAY COUNTY, MO.—Three of the largest and finest that ever crossed the Mississippi River arrived at Chamberlin's stable, 24th st., yesterday; over seventeen hands; weigh over 1,500 pounds each; young, kind, and well-matched; one pair have taken over $1,200 premiums in four years at fairs in Missouri; also some good horses. All for sale.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE, NO. 802 FULTON st., Brooklyn; covers three lots; front on two streets; doing an extensive business; price, $25,000; terms easy; possession May 1. C. D. WILLITS, No. 644 Fulton st.

HARNESS, SLEIGH-BELLS, HORSE BLANkets.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

A—HORSES CLIPPED WITH NEATNESS and dispatch by WALKER & HAMILTON, No. 136 West 38th st., near Broadway.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.—EUROPEAN PLAN. Corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Prices reduced.

TWO SUNNY, CHEERFUL ROOMS CONNECTING; also, hall room on same floor, suitable for gentlemen, or small family of adults; excellent table, and first class in all respects; terms moderate. No. 156 West 45th st.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, (southern exposure,) with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; location desirable; superior accommodations. References exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome double room, for gentlemen; table first-class; references exchanged. A few table boarders can be accommodated.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—One or two handsomely-furnished front rooms, with or without board; desirable for gentlemen.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Two large and one small rooms, newly furnished, with all first-class conveniences, at moderate rates; breakfast if desired.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL.—English basement, reception and adjoining room; suitable for physician; also, large upper room; without board; references.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FACING the south, with piers of closet room and well furnished, to let to a gentleman at moderate rent. Apply at No. 33 East 24th st.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.
Two large rooms or one large and one single room; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 202 WEST 43D ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE or singly, to families or single gentlemen. References.

SEVENTEENTH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms without board for gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th st., between Union square and Irving place.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, nicely furnished, third story, to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms on second floor; a front room (sunny) on third floor, with board.

NO. 38 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR THE ST. James Hotel.—One or two large, handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—AN ELEGANTLYfurnished second-story back room, with first-class board; terms moderate.

NINTH ST., NO. 41 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A choice of handsomely-furnished rooms, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—TWO NICELY-FURnished third-story rooms; also parlor and side room, with board.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, second and third story rooms, all improvements, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with bath-room attached, at No. 51 East 20th st. House private. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A LARGE FURNISHED room to let, with or without board; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 178 2d av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—ONE LARGE AND THREE single rooms to let, with first-class board; French cooking; reference required.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE HALL-ROOM, with closet, with board for a gentleman.

NO

# GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

VALUABLE PAPER READ BY HON. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF FISH — FACTS ABOUT THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical Society was held last evening at the hall of the Historical Society, Second avenue and Eleventh street, when the following officers were elected for the present year: President, Charles P. Daly, LL. D.; Vice Presidents, Frederick A. Conkling, Francis A. Stout, George W. Cullum, United States Army; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, James Mühlenberg Bailey; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, William H. H. Moore; Recording Secretary, Alvan S. Southworth; Treasurer, George Cabot Ward; Council, William Remsen, T. Bailey Myers, William Tilden Blodgett, William E. Curtis, Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., Elial F. Hall, William Jones Hoppin, E. R. Straznicky, M. D., Isaac Bernheimer, Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., Samuel L. M. Barlow, Harlow M. Hoyt, H. Manigault Morris, Charles A. Joy, Walton W. Evans. Count Wilkez, an Austrian of great wealth, and a famous patron of Arctic exploration, was elected an honorary member to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Livingstone.

Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of New-York, delivered an address before the society on the geographical distribution of fish in the United States. He said that the influences which determined their localization were not difficult to be understood, being attributable to their surroundings as applied to their specific characteristics. Fish requiring certain conditions of water, temperature, and food, were found and could only be found where those requisites existed. The botanist can predict the character of the flora of any region of country when informed of the nature of its soil and its climate. He knows that it is useless to look for the hard woods and the gorgeous flowers of the tropics under the cold skies of the far North. He can trace from the extreme limit of human exploration toward the pole the gradual change of the productions of the earth through the moderate climes of the temperate zones to the torrid heats of the equatorial region. So the student of ichthyology—ichthyology in its broader scope, as understood by modern inquirers to be an investigation of the habits of fish, and not their mere classification into arbitrary divisions—can determine, when he learns the peculiarities of the waters of any section of country, what fish will be found in them. The spruce-tree of the North cannot exist at the South; the palm, the date, the mahogany of the South would perish under the first snow-storm of the North. In like manner the salmon and trout which delight in the freezing, limpid mountain brook, made up of springs bursting at every turn from the hillsides, would die instantly if transported to the overheated waters of some sluggish Southern stream. The nature of the fish is controlled by the nature of the element in which they live, and cannot be changed to suit other and unnatural conditions. Yet so little thought has been given to this subject that a simple proposition like this is often not known to those who desire to undertake the artificial cultivation of fish, and discouraging failures are continually reported in attempts at fish culture, where a few moments of intelligent investigation would have demonstrated the impossibility of success. The special fish of the New-England States is the salmon, the true salmon, *salmo solar* of Europe, and not the California salmon, or *salmo quinnat* of the Pacific coast.

Salmon were never found west and south of the Connecticut River. A few may perhaps have lived in the small adjacent streams, and a straggler may occasionally have lost his way and wandered into the Hudson, or even gone as far astray as the Delaware, but as a body they did not exist in New-York or any State to the south of it. It has been a tradition, on the authority of Hendrik Hudson, that "great stores of salmon" once inhabited our famous river, but it is now conceded that he must either have referred to shad or weak-fish, probably the latter, both of which enter the harbor at certain seasons in large shoals. Even to this day the weak-fish is miscalled in parts of the country after his nobler brethren, in Pennsylvania becoming a "Susquehanna salmon," and in Florida a "salt-water trout." All the important rivers of New-England were once filled with salmon. This would be the case still were it not for dams and obstructions, which prevent their performing the necessary functions of procreation. The inordinate fishing of New-Englanders, who seem to be gifted with special skill in discovering murderous methods of destroying the wild inhabitants of our forests, fields, and waters, would not wholly have prevailed against them had not their habits been interfered with, and their liberties annihilated. Salmon are anadromous. They pass most of their time in the sea, to which they have an irresistible impulse to descend, if they can possibly do so, as soon as they attain the proper age, but they must ascend into cool, clear water to deposit their eggs. The eggs would only hatch where the water was cold and limpid. The fish even will perish when the temperature of the latter rises too high. Here are conditions which are obligatory. If the eggs are deposited in warm, muddy, or brackish water, none of them will ever hatch. It is not a question of a percentage of loss, but all perish; not a single egg will develop. The dams erected on the rivers of New-England, forced the salmon to spawn their eggs in the warm, foul, and sluggish water, if they spawned at all, and the consequence to-day is that not a single salmon is taken in the Connecticut, nor in any Eastern river across which has been thrown an impassable dam.

Trout are found in all rivers in which salmon can hatch their young, but as they are not necessarily migratory, they often dwell where salmon cannot. Trout require a temperature of water never exceeding 70°. At 65° they begin to suffer; at 70°, unless there is a strong and broken current to give life to the water, they die rapidly, and not one will survive a temperature of 75°. It was manifest then that the Southern and Western rivers are not inhabitable for trout or salmon. Trout may be found in the head waters of such as rise in the Alleghany range of mountains, but salmon can exist in none of them. So also with sluggish, muddy rivers of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the vast central region of our continent. Throughout the entire section between the Alleghanies and Lake Superior and the Northern Mississippi no trout are found, and then again not till you come to the Rocky Mountains. Trout and salmon, except in the matter of migration, are similar in their habits. The eggs of either may be hatched in the same boxes, with the same water, in the same time, and under the same treatment. This is being done to-day by the New-York Commissioners of Fisheries at the State Hatching house at Caledonia. There are trout, *salmo fontinalis*, salmon, *salmo solar*, and lake trout *salmo confinis*, all being hatched side by side in on the same building, in identical troughs and with the same water.

In lieu of the salmon, the special migratory fish of the lower Atlantic States is the shad. Shad also visit the New-England rivers for the reason that they can time their appearance to the proper temperature of the water, and during the warm weather the latter is sufficiently high. Their eggs hatch best in a temperature of from 65° to 75°, 80° being the extreme limit. This is 20° higher than for trout. In February shad make their appearance in the rivers of Florida, gradually showing themselves to the northward as the Spring advances. In May they are in Virginia, in June in New-York, and in July farther north. The fish entrusted may follow them along and hatch them in every river. The utter annihilation of this species of fish was rapidly approaching and was only prevented by the vigorous efforts of the Fish Commissioners. Millions of shad were hatched in the Hudson, Connecticut, and other rivers. Their numbers rapidly increased, the price fell, the yield of the Connecticut became larger than it had been for half a century, and shad were last year sold on the Upper Hudson for $3 a hundred.

The national fish of America is the black bass. Wholly unknown in European countries, it exists solely with us, where its vigor, enterprise, restlessness, and independence, its athletic but not altogether comely appearance make it rather representative in its character. It is self-reliant, and when placed in new waters not merely makes itself at home, but appropriates the locality, explores its furthest recesses and devours its aboriginal inhabitants. Its natural distribution was through a few of the lakes of New-York, but mainly in the North-western States. It has, however, been acclimated in many other ponds and lakes, where it now flourishes extensively. A younger brother, the Oswego or grass bass, is more common, and being less particular in its choice of habitat, fills often in countless numbers the muddy and weedy ponds and streams which the true black bass disdains. These fish, together with the pike-perch, *lucioperea*, a variety of which is called the Ohio salmon, people the waters of our land from New-York to the Rocky Mountains, and exist here and there also in some of the streams of the South Atlantic States.

They have certain marked differences of habits; the black bass loves bright, pure, lively water, not as cold as the trout streams of our spring-producing hills and mountains, but free from foul matters held suspended in it, and with motion either of currents or from the winds. It deposits its eggs on rocky or pebbly ledges. The pike-perch lives in the great lakes, and rarely, as in the case of the smaller specimen, the Ohio salmon, remains even in the larger rivers; while the grass bass loves muddy, weedy shores, along which it lays its eggs. None of these varieties are susceptible of artificial cultivation. The eggs, when they exude from the parent, are enveloped in a gelatinous or mucous substance, which seems to be necessary to their protection. They seem to require to be in a large expanse of water, with possibly gradual and gentle change, but must not be exposed to a strong current. If they are confined within a narrow space, there is not sufficient oxygen in the water and they die from want of vitalization. A few have been hatched by way of experiment, but the care required was too great for the advantage obtained. It is fortunate in this view of the case that black bass are gifted by nature with a peculiar instinct; they guard and protect their nests till the young are hatched, and even watch over the latter till they can take care of themselves. Alternately the male and female stands guard over their precious possession of infantile possibilities; if one is away scouring the country for food, the other is on the watch, fierce, brave, resolute, and woe to the unhappy intruder who would steal a dinner from the deposit of bass eggs. The bass is the tyrant of the fresh waters; even the big-jawed, snake-like pickerel cannot stand against him. His teeth are long and sharp, his mouth is large and threatening, his body is close-knit and stout, and his fins are armed at every point with sharp and poisonous spines. This class of fish have a comparatively low range of vital action; they can resist exposure, removal from their natural element, and transportation better than trout, salmon, or shad. Advantage has been taken of this characteristic to acclimatize them in waters which had previously been occupied by inferior fish. Black bass have been distributed through hundreds of ponds in New-England and New-York, and the Oswego bass has literally crowded the Potomac River, in which it was placed in 1859. Their natural increase is very rapid, and of the three different species, one or the other is found in almost all the streams of the lower and more level portions of our entire country.

A few years ago, he said, the shad fish was sent to California, where it had not before existed, and, in return, California should send us its salmon, which promises to do well in rivers that are not habitable by the true salmon of the North. The future of fish-culture promised great results, since fish could be reared as easily as vegetables, but with tenfold results. Acclimatization had done much for the tillage of the earth, and it would do as much for the tillage of the sea. New breeds of animals had been introduced into countries to whose climate they were specially adapted, and the same would be done with fish. Shad would be taken to the Pacific; salmon would be brought to our own doors; the great trout of Maine, weighing ten pounds apiece, would replace the fingerlings of our brooks, and bass would abound everywhere.

Mr. A. L. Rawson then delivered an address on "Palestine Exploration from a Practical Standpoint." After describing its situation in the midst of the three great powers of ancient times, Egypt, Assyria, and Greece, he said the earliest accounts of Palestine in the Bible were sustained by antiquities found in Egypt, Assyria, and other places, among which the most important of recent discoveries were the Moabite and the book tiles of Assyria. He referred to the travels of Dr. Edward Robinson, of New-York, and Lieut. Lynch, of the United States Navy, and said that most of the maps on Palestine up to the present were the work of Americans. He said he had gathered materials for exhibiting its geological features during different tours he had made through the country, and showed a block of white stone a foot square, from the great quarry under Jerusalem. There were many points which never could be settled beyond a mere conjecture, such as the site of the Holy Sepulchre, Calvary, the grave of Moses, and the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah.

## THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE NEWLY ELECTED DELEGATES IN SESSION—RESOLUTIONS PASSED COMMENDING GEN. GRANT FOR HIS TIMELY ACTION OF THE SOUTHERN DIFFICULTIES.

The newly elected delegates to the Republican Central Committee met last evening at Republican Hall for organization. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Joel W. Mason, recently first Vice President, who was, on motion of Col. Charles S. Spencer, appointed temporary Chairman of the organization. Assistant District Attorney George W. Lyon and Mr. James R. Davies were appointed temporary Secretaries. The roll was then called, and Mr. Lyon announced that contesting delegations from the Fourth, Eighth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts had presented their credentials, and that protests had been sent in against the admission of the delegates from the Third, Fourth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, and also from West Farms. Mr. Jacob M. Patterson then moved that a committee of five be appointed to whom these matters could be referred, and the motion having been carried the Chairman appointed the following-named gentlemen as such committee: Jacob M. Patterson, Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, Hon. Horace M. Ruggles, George W. Parker, George W. Lyon.

Mr. Bullard offered the following resolution, which was received with loud applause and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the course of President Grant in his whole treatment of the difficulties in the South has been marked by wisdom, observance of the Constitution, and a due regard for the rights at once of the States and of the citizens of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the attempt which has been made to represent the recent removal by the military on the request of the Governor of Louisiana, of five intruders into the legislative hall, as being a bold infringement of the Constitution, could only succeed for a moment through an utter misrepresentation or entire concealment of the facts; and that the eagerness with which the Democratic Party and their allies, the White Leaguers and unreconstructed rebels, have sought by such misrepresentations and concealments to gain a partisan advantage, shows how hungry they are for place and power, and how unscrupulously they would use it if once obtained. Even if what was done was illegal, it was admittedly done without the knowledge of the President, and with a sincere desire on the part of the officers to do simply their duty, and with no intention to violate the Constitution or the laws.

*Resolved*, That if any error has been committed in the treatment of the South, it has been due to the failure of Congress to respond to the call of the President and perform its share of the difficult work imposed upon the Government by the ill-advised course of many of both political parties in the Southern States.

*Resolved*, That the indignation with which our Democratic Governor and his associates of Tammany Hall refer to what they allege to be the fraudulent or irregular acts of the Returning Board in Louisiana, is in singular contrast with the active approval or silent acquiescence which characterized them when John T. Hoffman and his associates were placed in power by fraudulent votes and returns, and seems to suggest that in their eyes fraud is only reprehensible when it deprives Democrats or rebels of office and patronage.

On motion the meeting was then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

## TOMBS POLICE COURT NOTES.

The following were among the cases disposed of yesterday by Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court: Thirteen persons arrested in a disorderly house, at No. 135 Chatham street, on Monday evening, during the progress of a fight between Peter Johnson, Berletta Johnson, and Catharine Foss, were arraigned to answer, and all discharged except the parties to the fight, who were fined $10 each.... Mrs. Anne Fitzimmons was committed to answer a charge of feloniously assaulting her mother, Mrs. Mary Horseman, by striking her a severe blow with a tin dipper on last Sunday, at No. 38 Houston street. The accused is a fine-looking woman, who has been ruined by rum.... Robert Clark, a clerk, residing at No. 85 Hudson street, was caught yesterday coming out of the Metropolitan Hotel with an overcoat on his arm worth $50 belonging to Smith T. Baker, a guest in the hotel. He was held to answer.... James Wiley and Thomas Doyle, two Brooklyn boys, aged about fourteen, started off on a spree to Philadelphia, Wiley having stolen $74 from his father and induced Doyle to join him. They had just begun their course when arrested. Their fathers took them from the Tombs yesterday to put them into a juvenile reformatory in Brooklyn.... Oswald Richert was held to answer a charge of having drawn $236 out of the East River Savings Bank by means of a forged check purporting to be signed by Karl Wyache, of No. 568 Broadway, who had money deposited in the bank, and was formerly the employer of Richert. The money was drawn out by Richert on Oct. 21, 1874, but he was not caught until yesterday.

## ROBBERY IN A CONCERT SALOON.

The trial of Frederick Hoepfner, proprietor of the concert saloon, No. 164 Chatham street, charged with robbing a discharged soldier named William Haselhoff, of $140 on the night of the 29th of December, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Russell called Officer Glinn, of the Sixth Precinct, who testified that he arrested the bartender (Benson) in the saloon on Haselhoff's complaint. Hoepfner surrendered himself shortly after, and was taken to the House of Detention, where he was placed in a line with six other men. Haselhoff was then brought into the room, and at once picked out the prisoner as the man who robbed him while he was being held by Benson. Sergeant Davis, of the House of Detention, corroborated Glinn's evidence in relation to the prompt identification of Hoepfner by the complainant. The defense called a number of witnesses to impeach the credibility of the complaining witness, by showing that on the night of the alleged robbery Haselhoff had drank freely, and being incapable of knowing by whom he had been robbed, was mistaken in charging Hoepfner with having committed the crime. The prisoner also took the stand, and denied all knowledge of the complainant or connection with the robbery. The witnesses for the defense were cross-examined with much skill by District Attorney Russell. Counsel on both sides having summed up, Judge Sutherland postponed his charge to the jury till this morning.

## PENALTY FOR KEEPING A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

On Monday night about 8 o'clock the notorious gambling-house of Thomas Shed, at No. 700 Broadway, was surprised by Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, aided by several officers, and six men were arrested. Among them were Shed, the proprietor, and Moses Bernard, who was dealer at the time. The players gave their names as George Gump, Thomas Smith, William Anderson, and William Welch. They were all arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and Shed was held in five hundred dollars bail for trial, and Bernard, the dealer, was held in one thousand dollars to answer. A raid was made upon Shed's establishment a few weeks ago, and he was already under two thousand dollars bail to answer that charge. Nearly one thousand ivory checks, one boxes, dealing boxes, and other paraphernalia incident to the game of faro were captured and sent to the Property Clerk.

## A DISASTROUS FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

THREE LIVES LOST AND SEVERAL PEOPLE SEVERELY INJURED—A MOTHER'S BRAVE ACT.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock last evening a fire, which resulted in a sad loss of life, occurred in the four-story brick tenement-house at the south-east corner of Hoyt and Pacific streets, Brooklyn. The flames were first discovered in the cellar, and so rapidly did they spread that F. J. Boedecker, the proprietor of a grocery immediately over the cellar, was obliged to jump from the back window of the store to save himself. It was ten or fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered before an alarm was sounded, and to this fact must be attributed the loss of life which resulted. In the upper part of the house the residents received their first notification of the fire from the approach of the flames to their own apartments. The second floor, immediately over the grocery store, was occupied in the back part by the family of Boedecker, consisting of five persons. They effected their escape by a back stairway. The third floor was occupied by Mrs. Mary Flood, aged seventy; her two sons, Thomas and John, aged respectively thirty-two and thirty-five, and Timothy McCormick, his son Patrick, and the latter's wife and family, composed altogether of six persons. The fourth floor was occupied by John McGarry and his sister, and Robert Deidrick and his family, consisting of four persons. From the moment of the discovery of the fire a perfect panic appears to have seized not only on the unfortunates imprisoned by the flames, but upon the people in the streets. One old woman, Mary Flood, appeared at the window of her apartments on the third floor, and called in vain for a ladder or for help of any kind. At last, driven frantic by the flames which almost enveloped her form as she stood in the window, she jumped headlong into the street. The unfortunate woman alighted on her head on a wooden awning, and crashing through, reached the sidewalk below a mass of mangled flesh and bones. An hour afterward she died in the Long Island College Hospital. Mrs. Flood had hardly jumped from the window, when she was followed by her two sons, Thomas and John. Thomas received severe injuries to his spine and was also internally injured. John was badly, and it is thought fatally, injured by his fall. A rare presence of mind and courage was displayed by Mrs. McCormick, who resided with her husband and his father on the same floor with the Floods. Procuring a rope she fastened it round the waist of her little daughter Nelly and proceeded to lower her to the street. When the child had almost reached the sidewalk the rope, which was a slender one, broke, and the little girl, falling heavily, received severe injuries to her head. Mrs. McCormick quickly drew up the rope and making it fast in the room lowered herself. By this time a ladder had been procured and she was safely assisted to the ground. The father-in-law and husband of the brave woman were suffocated in the building. A brother, named John McCormick, succeeded in forcing his way through the flames and smoke to the sidewalk. He was severely burned. When the firemen had the flames sufficiently under control to enter the building the bodies of the old man, Timothy McCormick, and of his son, Patrick, were found in a back room on the third floor dead. Neither was much burned. Strange to say, all the occupants of the fourth floor escaped without serious injuries. John McGarry and his sister were not injured in any degree. Minnie Deidrick, aged 17, a daughter of Robert Deidrick, had her eye-lashes slightly, and one of her hands severely, burned. After the alarm sounded the firemen were promptly at the scene of the fire, but at that time the flames had reached up through the house, and all those who escaped had left the building. Indeed that with the force first summoned it would be impossible to subdue the flames, the Chief Engineer ordered a second alarm. Even then the house was completely gutted before the fire was put out. To the poor people who escaped nothing was saved. Their furniture and all their personal property, none of which was insured, is an entire loss. Boedecker estimates his loss at $3,000 and is insured for $2,000. The building, which is owned by Edward Van Brunt Kissam, was damaged to the extent of about $10,000. The insurance could not be ascertained. Fire Marshal Thorne has not yet been able to determine the cause of the fire, but it is supposed to have been caused by a fire kindled in the cellar for the use of some plumbers, who had been engaged during the day mending the water pipes. The bodies of the two McCormack's were removed to the Third Precinct Station. Up to a late hour last night large crowds were in the vicinity of the fire, and a good deal of excitement prevailed.

## THE MURILLO PAINTING.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTER TO MR. SCHAUS FROM THE CONSULATE GENERAL.

Mr. William Schaus, the art dealer, on Broadway, who, a few days ago, recovered Murillo's famous picture of "St. Antony of Padua," and placed it so gracefully at the disposal of the Spanish Government through the Spanish Consul, has been the recipient of the following complimentary letter from Señor Hipolito de Uriarte:

[Translation.]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF SPAIN, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

*Mr. William Schaus:*

SIR: I have received your note of this date, and shall send immediately for the picture to which it refers. The evidence I already possess satisfies me, independently of your valuable opinion as an expert, that you will be the means of restoring to the Cathedral of Seville that portion of the great work of Murillo which was cut and carried away therefrom by stealth some two months ago, and for the recovery of which my Government, together with the municipality of that city, have ever since made efforts in all parts of the globe to which the painting might possibly be taken by the robbers.

For the promptness with which, when the painting was offered to you for purchase, you informed me, you deserve the commendation of every owner to valuable works of art.

Of your honorable services for which you have from the first refused any pecuniary recompense, I shall not fail to acquaint my Government, as well as the municipality of Seville, and the ecclesiastical authorities who control the Cathedral, which joyfully will hail the return, though in a damaged condition, of a part of one of its most valued treasures.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) HIPOLITO DE URIARTE.

## TROTTING AT BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

The Hippodrome was again crowded last night to witness the fourth trotting contest. There were six horses engaged, including Alonzo Nodine's b. g. Lipman, W. McMahon's gr. g. George, Thomas Evans' gr. g. Pollock, A. Straub's b. g. Billy Lynch, G. Walker's b. m. Lady Annie, and H. Haslett's b. g. Sherman. Lady Annie being lame did not appear. Four heats were trotted, the first being won by Sherman by two lengths in 2:51, the second by George in 2:48¾, and the third was a dead heat between George and Pollock in 2:52½. Sherman was distanced for running. George won the fourth heat and race in 2:51½. The judges were Messrs. Walton, Oakley, and Chamberlin. The following is the summary:

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME, New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1875.—Purse, $300, for all horses, under the saddle, mile heats; catch weight; $150 to first horse, $100 to second, and $50 to third.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. McMahon's gr. g. George Murphy | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Thos. Evans' gr. g. Pollock | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| A. Nodine's b. g. Lyman | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| H. Haslett's b. g. Sherman | 1 | 2 | dis. | |
| A. Straub's b. g. Billy Lynch | dis. | | | |
| G. Walker's b. m. Lady Annie | dr. | | | |
| Time—2:51, 2:48¾, 2:52½, 2:51½. | | | | |

On Friday evening next Messrs. Dan Mace and J. D. Walton assume charge of the trotting department, and large purses will be given to induce the best horses in the country to enter. On Friday the first of the great trots will be given, and the famous pacer Copperbottom will appear in conjunction with Mary M., Sherman, Dan Miller, Longfellow, and Carrie. There will also be a match between Dan Castello and Trenton.

## ALLEGED SHOP-LIFTERS.

About noon yesterday two well-dressed men, in company with two fashionably-dressed women, entered the dry-goods store of Francis Clough, No. 95 Spring street, and desired to be shown some silk goods. While the clerk, Ebenezer Wells, was exhibiting the goods, one of the men managed to screen himself behind the women for a moment. A few minutes afterward the man left the store, stating to his three companions that he desired to go to his office. The three would-be-customers followed him soon after, saying that the goods did not suit them. After their departure the clerk missed a roll of silk valued at seventy dollars. A description of the parties was given to Capt. McDonnell, and he arrested them shortly afterward. They were brought before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, where they gave their names as John Davis, Mary Davis, Mary Baker, and Henry Schneider. The clerk identified the man Davis as the one who engaged him in conversation, but failed to identify the other three. They were all held for examination, as it is thought other charges of a similar kind will be made against them.

## THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS.

A special meeting of the Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States was held yesterday at the room of the society at No. 35 Beaver street, in order to afford the Legislative Committee an opportunity to explain the action of the council on the question of establishing a specific duty on imported still wines to those members of the trade who have recently signed a petition urging Congress to adopt a rate of duty different from that proposed by the society. There was an earnest debate, in which the signers of the petition asking for a different rate than that proposed in the bill argued that as the foreign still wines could be imported now, it would be to the interest of the Government to lower the rate of duty to twenty-five or thirty cents per gallon in casks, as a larger revenue could be derived thereby than from a higher tariff. The majority of the members present were of the mind that it would be useless to ask the Government to fix the specific duty at any lower rate than it is mentioned in the bill.

## THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

THE MEETING OF MONDAY NIGHT—THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS —NO VOTE REACHED.

The meeting of the Union League Club was adjourned on Monday evening without having taken any positive action regarding the Louisiana matter. It is stated that the majority and minority reports were presented by the committee appointed to consider the subject. The following is said to be the majority report:

*Resolved*, That the State of Louisiana, as a sovereign State of the Union, is entitled to exercise and enjoy all the powers and immunities of a sovereign State, under the Constitution of the United States, and that military interference with the organization of any body of men being, or claiming to be, entitled to exercise the legislative sovereignty of such a State, is most dangerous to Republican institutions. That the interference which actually took place in Louisiana on the 4th of January inst., constitutes a precedent not to be followed or approved; that in considering it it is not material to know whether the persons interfered with were right or wrong. In their admission to seats in the legislative body, the military arm of the United States being constitutionally without power to consider or determine such questions, and any attempt by it to exercise such power of judgment being an evil vastly exceeding that which could result from the illegal organization of any legislative body.

*Resolved*, That while we thus condemn the principle of military interference in the affairs of a State it is due to truth and justice to say that no evidence anywhere appears of a purpose on the part of officers in command in Louisiana to favor either one or the other of the contending political parties, or to interfere for any purpose other than to prevent physical violence and preserve the peace; and that the people of the United States owe a debt of respect and gratitude to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan for his great services during the rebellion adequate to balance and cancel much more serious faults than any he has committed while performing duties of great delicacy at a distance from the Commander in Chief and his constitutional advisers, and in the face of persons and interests whom but lately he had met in a state of war and was compelled to conquer as enemies.

*Resolved*, That a complete knowledge of the facts show the President of the United States in an attitude honorable to himself and assuring to all good citizens, and that his messages to Congress on this subject give proof that he has at no time during the existence of the complex troubles in Louisiana been wanting either in intelligent comprehension of the whole case, or a brave and patriotic determination to use the powers with which Congress has seen fit to invest the Executive office solely for the establishment of peace, order, and justice.

*Resolved*, That this club petition Congress to consider the recommendation of the President of the United States in his messages relating to the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana by enacting such measures as will fully protect all its citizens in the complete exercise and enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

LE G. B. CANNON,
WILLIAM ORTON,
L. P. MORTON.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.

The following is said to be the minority report read by Mr. Artemus H. Holmes:

*To the President and Members of the Union League Club:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to offer this as a minority report of your committee "to prepare and submit to the club at its special meeting, Jan. 18, resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the club in regard to affairs in Louisiana."

*Resolved*, That the Union League Club greatly deplores the present condition of political and domestic affairs in the State of Louisiana, and especially the interference of the Federal military authority with the municipal government upon the convening of the Legislature on the 4th inst.

*Resolved*, That such interference of the Federal military authority was a violation of the constitutional rights of the State of Louisiana most dangerous to republican forms of government, and infringement of political privileges upon which our Federal Government is founded, and

*Resolved*, That the club earnestly desires that Congress, in obedience to the repeated requests of the President, will devise and enact such measures as will most surely and speedily restore domestic concord and prosperity to that State. Respectfully submitted,

ARTEMUS H. HOLMES, of the Committee.

The attempt to get the majority resolutions before the club failed, and they were finally laid upon the table without any action whatever being taken upon them. Mr. Salem H. Wales then moved to adjourn, which motion was carried by a large majority vote.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.

The annual meeting of the Association of Exempt Firemen was held last evening at the rooms of the Caledonian Club, Sullivan street, Mr. Zophar Mills presiding. The Treasurer submitted his report, showing the total receipts for the year to have been $1,672 86, and the total amount of the funds $7,566 15. The Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund presented their ninth annual report, which gives the total number of widows on the pension list at 528, or thirty-four in excess of the number reported last year. The amount of money distributed last year exceeded that of the previous year by about four thousand dollars. From the receipts of the tax on foreign fire insurance companies $16,136 76 was paid to the Pension Fund Department toward its fund for disabled firemen. The statement of the Treasurer shows a balance in his hands, at the commencement of the year, of $7,206 96; since which he received from all sources $39,674 89, making an aggregate of $66,881 85. The disbursements during the year amounted to $63,037 05, and the amount of the permanent fund remains the same as last year, $110,000. In addition to this fund the Trustees have an available loan of $10,000, a deposit in the Metropolitan Savings Bank of $20,560 31, Government bonds $2,000, balance in Butchers' and Drovers' Bank $3,844 80, making the grand total of the assets $146,405 11.

The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year: President, Phillip W. Engs; First Vice President, Zophar Mills; Second Vice President, Adolphus F. Ockershausen; Recording Secretary, George W. Wheeler; Financial Secretary, Francis Hagadorn; Treasurer, James Y. Watkins; Trustees of Benevolent Fund for four years, Wilson Small, F. W. John D. Costa, and Joseph W. Douglas; Trustee of Benevolent Fund for one year, in place of Edward Lane, resigned, Leonard Warner; Treasurer of Fund, John W. Giles.

## PROPOSAL TO THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The New-York Produce Exchange has been called upon by the Produce Exchange of Oswego, to consider the project of still further improving the navigation of Oneida River and Lake, between Oswego, on Lake Ontario, and Higginsville, the eastern terminus of the Ontario Lake Canal. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by the last Legislature for this purpose, but a further sum of $180,000 is needed to complete the desired work. By this expenditure it is claimed that the navigation of the Oneida River can be so enlarged that vessels from Lake Ontario can be sure of ten feet of water through the river and across the Lake Oneida to the junction of the Oneida and Erie Canals, and that it is the most direct route from Owego to New-York. It is also urged on the attention of the New-York Exchange because the enlargement of the Welland Canal, to be completed in three years, will throw upon Lake Ontario immense quantities of Western grain destined for Montreal and European markets, which may be diverted to New-York if the proper facilities are provided for its transit. Shipments of Canadian grain can be made direct from Kingston, instead of going down the St. Lawrence, and to the market at New-York, which has a preference with shippers from the West.

## LECTURE AT THE ELEVENTH WARD BOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

Mr. J. Paton, of this City, delivered a lecture at the Lodging-House, No. 709 East Eleventh street, last evening, entitled "The Secret of Success." The large and handsome chapel was crowded with an attentive company of street boys. Mr. Paton's lecture was pleasantly illustrated by numerous instances of men well known in the world who have risen to the highest round in the ladder of fame from the humblest beginnings. At the close of the lecture, the company present gave a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Paton for the interesting and instructive lecture he had given them. During the course now in progress at the Eleventh Ward Boys' Lodging-house several well-known gentlemen will participate.

## THE VIENNA MEDALS.

The various medals awarded to successful American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition were recently received by the State Department at Washington, and have now been very generally distributed. Of the highest grade gold medals, only five came to this country, and of these, two to this City. Mr. Biersadt, the artist, received one, and the other went to Dr. Allen, dentist, of Fifth avenue. The medal is a very handsome affair. It is set in a velvet case with glass top. The royal Austrian coat of arms is placed above the medallion itself, which is surrounded by a laurel wreath in gold. Below is an inscription, stating to whom the award was made.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard College, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. A. W. Palmer, of Amenia, N. Y., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

W. B. Storer, Russian Vice Consul at Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator John P. Jones and wife, of Nevada, and Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, are at the St. James Hotel.

Commodore John R. Goldsborough, United States Navy; Hon. Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, and Charles Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, are at the Gilsey House.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

The departure of the school-ship Mercury, on her cruise to the West Indies, has been postponed until Saturday.

A rumor was circulated in the City Hall yesterday that one of the Commissioners of Accounts is to be removed.

It is not expected that Mayor Wickham will make any decision in the case of the Fire Commissioners for several days.

The Twelfth Regiment will hold a promenade concert at the regimental armory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, this evening.

It is said that Commissioner Cox, of the Department of Charities, intends to resign his office on account of pressing business engagements.

The steamers Elysia, Spain, Parthia, and France arrived yesterday. The first had but forty-three and the second but seventeen steerage passengers.

The second social meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College will be held at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, on Friday evening, January 22, at 8 o'clock.

None of the new Toledo and Wabash seven per cent. gold bonds have yet been taken, although the officials of the road say that subscriptions to a considerable amount have been received.

The steam-ship Lord Clive, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River to-day (Wednesday) at 3 P. M., will take the United States mails for England. The mails will close at the Post Office at noon.

The Grand Lodge room of the Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, will be thrown open to the public for the first time on the evenings of the 2d and 3d of February.

John Bland, aged forty-six, of No. 5 Lewis street, was taken suddenly sick while in the liquor store of Patrick O'Neil, at Avenue D and Sixth street, last evening, and expired in a few moments.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have offered four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for Edson's quartuplex telegraph instrument, for which the Atlantic and Pacific Company have been negotiating.

Anthony Bennett, who was run over by a Fourth Avenue car on the 16th inst., at the corner of Fifteenth street and Fourth avenue, died yesterday morning at the Presbyterian Hospital. The Coroner was notified.

Thomas Tassino, charged with manslaughter, in having pushed down and kicked a little schoolboy of five years, the commencement of whose trial was reported in yesterday's TIMES, was acquitted by the jury yesterday afternoon.

Louisa Bessenger, aged forty, of No. 425 West Forty-second street, was seized with a fit while in her apartments, last evening, and fell on the stove. Her clothes took fire, and she was fatally burned before aid could reach her.

Henry Justice, aged thirty, of No. 329 East Thirty-ninth street, committed suicide last evening by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence. His remains were removed to the Morgue, and Coroner Eickhoff was notified to hold an inquest.

A petition to the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange has been signed by several members, requesting an amendment to the by-laws to the effect that the doors of the Exchange be locked at fifteen minutes after the time of closing, and that any member on the floor at that time be fined $5.

On the motion made in the case of John Brennan against Henry Goldstein, to reduce the defendant's bail in a civil suit, already noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Donohue yesterday rendered a decision reducing the amount of bail to five thousand dollars.

Services will be held in the Grace Baptist Chapel, No. 405 West Twenty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sundays. The Sunday-school will be open every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting will be held at 7:30 P. M. every Friday.

It was reported on good authority yesterday that Mr. A. A. Selover, whose failure was reported in THE TIMES, had effected a compromise with his creditors on the basis of one per cent. of his miscalculations. In other words, he paid thirty thousand dollars out of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Michael McLaughlin, an Irishman, aged fifty-five, who had been for some time living alone in a room in the house No. 183 First avenue, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. His death is supposed to have been caused by intemperance. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held.

A meeting of the Woman's Social Educational Society was held yesterday at the residence of Prof. Laura M. Bronson, No. 149 East Fifty-first street. Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller read extracts from Mrs. Eliza Farnham's book entit

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union... 72¾ 1000 Lake Shore.....173½
200 do.....72¾ do.....73⅞
300 do.....72¾ 300 do.....73¾
1900 do.....72¼ 1500 do.....73⅝
700 do.....c. 72¼ 200 do.....73½
300 do.....72⅝ 300 do.....73⅝
400 do.....c. 73⅝ 600 do.....73¾
1700 do.....72½ 1400 do.....73⅞
1600 do.....72⅝ 300 do.....c. 73⅞
800 do.....72¾ 1100 North-western..44⅛
400 do.....72⅞ 600 do.....s2. 44
400 do.....73 500 do.....44¼
500 do.....73⅛ 800 do.....44⅜
3800 do.....73¼ 6.0 do.....44½
1000 do.....73⅝ 400 do.....44⅝
900 do.....73¼ 800 do.....44⅞
500 Erie Railway.....28⅝ 300 do.....45
100 do.....28½ 100 do.....44⅞
1000 do.....b3. 28⅞ 200 do.....44⅞
500 Union Pacific.....36¼ 500 do.....44⅞
600 do.....c. 36⅜ 1200 do.....45
2000 do.....36½ 500 St Paul.....37⅜
100 do.....36⅝ 100 do.....37⅜
2000 do.....36½ 100 Tol. & Wabash....16⅞
10 N. Y. C. & Hud.....101¾ 100 do.....17
100 do.....101½ 50 Pacific R. of Mo..50
300 Pacific Mail.....34⅜ 200 Ohio & Miss.....29¼
200 do.....34⅝ 200 do.....29⅜
200 do.....c. 34½ 1300 do.....29
200 do.....c. 34⅜ 1000 do.....28⅞
300 do.....s60. 33⅜ 300 do.....28¾
600 do.....c. 34¼ 1000 do.....28⅞
800 do.....34¼ 4100 do.....29
700 do.....34⅛ 700 do.....29⅛
600 do.....s3. 34 700 do.....29¼
100 do.....c. 34¼ 1600 do.....29⅜
700 do.....s3. 34⅜ 700 do.....b3. 29¼
200 do.....c. 34⅜ 200 do.....s3. 29⅜
400 do.....34½ 700 A. & P. Telegraph. 21
500 do.....s60. 33¼ 100 do.....23¾
100 Rock Island.....c. 102⅜ 100 do.....23½
100 do.....s3. 102⅞ 500 do.....23½
200 do.....103 300 do.....23
100 At. & Pac. P...s3. 16

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....b.c. 118⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....117⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....117⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....117⅝
5,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.118⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....117¼
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b.c. 118¼
3,050 U.S.5-20C.'67.118¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s, n. x.....c. 51
5,000 do.....b.c. 51¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n.s. 50½
6,000 do.....b.c. 51
1,000 N. C. 6s, old, 50
3,000 do.....c. 50
3,000 Bklyn 6s, W.L. 100
9,000 Mo. 6s, l. bs. 95¼
4,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 105¾
2,000 La. 6s, Penitentiary. 99
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, Ld.....103⅜
4,000 H. & St. Jo. 1st, con. 100
1,000 Illinois Cen. 7s.....97½
Ss. Conv. 89½
1,000 L. S. C. C. 1st. 101⅞
5,000 L. S. 2d, C. C. 91¼
3,000 Mar. 1st, 7s, C. 101
10,000 Ohio & M. C. 98⅜
3,000 do.....98
1,000 N. Mo. 1st... 84
$2,000 P. 1st, San J. Branch.....84⅞
6,000 do.....b.c. 85
5,000 U. P. 1st, b.e. 91½
2,000 do.....91
5,000 U. P. 7s, L.G. 85½
6,000 do.....91¾
20,000 do.....92
25,000 U. P. S. F.....81½
10,000 do.....c. & R. I.....b.c. 102
3,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 70½
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 86
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st, con.....67
4,000 W. U. T. 7s. 100½
3,000 Ches & O. 1st, Cp. on.....c. 47½
$4 Fourth Nat. Bk.....97
8 Am. Express.....64¾
15 do.....b.c. 64⅜
22 Adams Ex.....b.c. 100
20 At. & Pac. T.....c. 22
200 do.....b.c. 22⅝
100 do.....22¾
100 do.....22½
100 do.....22¾
700 W. U. Tel.....c. 73⅜
500 do.....73⅝
500 do.....c. 73⅝
600 do.....73¾
1500 do.....s3. 73⅝
2400 do.....c. 74
3500 do.....s3. 73⅝
100 do.....b3. 73⅝
2500 do.....73⅞
1600 do.....73¾
100 do.....73⅞
2000 do.....73¾
1000 do.....73⅞
2300 do.....c. 74
700 do.....73⅜
2100 do.....73⅛
1000 do.....73¼
600 do.....73⅜
500 do.....73⅞
200 do.....73⅝
100 do.....73¾
400 do.....s3. 73⅝
100 do.....b3. 73⅝
200 do.....73⅞
100 do.....s3. 73⅝
100 do.....s3. 73⅝
100 do.....s3. 73⅝

# MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

## THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

DISCUSSION ON THE TRANSFER OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES—TRANSFERS VOTED TO SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS—CLAIMS FOR SALARIES.

The Board of Apportionment reassembled yesterday for the purpose of making provision to meet various claims against the City for salaries and supplies. All the members were present. Mayor Wickham, presiding, asked Controller Green if he had taken any action in relation to paying the bills which were discussed on Monday. He thought that some provision should be made for the purpose.

Controller Green replied that he had written a resolution which would meet the emergency, but he did not propose to submit it. Any other member of the Board might do so.

Mayor Wickham—You do not mean to offer it!

Controller Green—Some other member of this board can present it. I desire, however, before the resolution to which I have referred is offered, to submit the following:

*Resolved*, That it is not deemed expedient by this board to authorize any further transfers of appropriations for years previous to 1874, inasmuch as a large number of taxes levied on personal property are uncollectable by reason of erroneous assessments, &c.; or, in other words, there are no means from which to pay said appropriations.

Mayor Wickham desired to know if there were enough unexpended balances for the past year to pay the claims for salaries which were brought before the board on Monday.

Controller Green replied that he could not at that moment give information on the subject.

Mayor Wickham asked if the Controller did not prepare a report every month in relation to the finances and the unexpended balances?

Controller Green replied in the affirmative.

Mayor Wickham presumed that the Controller had data enough to furnish the board with information as to all the unexpended balances.

Controller Green said it was in the power of the board to make provision to meet deficiencies in their appropriations.

Mayor Wickham remarked that the board had met for that purpose.

Controller Green said that if the board provided him with money, he would make the payments required in ten or fifteen minutes.

Mayor Wickham—But I think you should tell us what money can be used to pay the claims before the board.

Controller Green—I will state here that I am in favor of any resolution that may be offered within the law—if such resolution is calculated to cover the matters now before the board. The members should bear in mind, however, that last year the Board of Supervisors reduced the estimates by half a million of dollars, although the various departments needed the money.

Mayor Wickham said that the Supervisors then represented one hundred thousand electors.

Controller Green—But I think that some of them are not very immaculate. As to the bills for cleaning the public buildings, including the County Court-house, I stated in 1874 that there were too many cleaners on the pay-rolls, and that the work could be done by a smaller force.

Mayor Wickham—The Court-house don't look as if too many cleaners were employed.

Controller Green—It is my opinion that the people of this City desire economy in the administration of the City Government; but if they do not, I certainly do. In regard to the balances about which so much has been said, they can be transferred only with the approval of the heads of departments from which they are to be taken. I will vote for any transfer of balances from the Department of Public Works, if its head will consent to the transfer.

Mr. Green's resolution in relation to transferring balances was then laid over.

A resolution was adopted making a transfer of about $600 to the Department of Buildings, and the transfer of $3,000, applied for by the Law Department, was also approved.

The Secretary read a communication from the Court of Common Pleas soliciting an appropriation of $1,300 to pay the clerks of the court. Another communication was received from the County Clerk requesting that a transfer of an unexpended balance of $2,291 be made to pay the assistants employed in the Supreme Court for December last. Both communications were referred to the Controller.

Mayor Wickham here called up the claims which were presented to the board on Monday, and hoped that action would be taken upon them.

Controller Green said that in regard to the pay rolls of the cleaners he had no money to meet them, and he had notified the board of the fact. As to the issue of bonds, he had promptly laid every requisition for that purpose before the board. Mr. Green then referred to a requisition for the issue of bonds in November last, and said the fact was recorded in the minutes of the board.

After some further remarks, Commissioner Van Nort appeared, in response to a call from the Mayor, who desired to know from him if there were any balances to the credit of his department that could be used to pay the cleaners. Mr Van Nort replied that he could not tell then, but he subsequently ascertained that there was a balance to the credit of the account of "Repairs to Public Buildings."

Controller Green then offered a resolution that this balance, amounting to $2,577 21, be transferred, so as to pay the cleaners of the County Court-house, &c., for December. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The application of the Board of Coroners for $6,000, to meet a deficiency for 1874, was called up. Controller Green thought that the appropriation made for the Coroners was sufficient.

Mayor Wickham said that it would be impossible to tell the number of inquests to be held in a year, and therefore the rules of economy could not be applied to the business of the Coroners.

Controller Green replied that a good deal depended upon what an autopsy might amount to; and Mayor Wickham remarked that a good deal also depended upon how many inquests might be held in one case.

At this point the Controller (turning toward the Mayor) said he desired to know through the Chairman what the President of the Board of Aldermen meant by the resolutions relative to the City finances which he offered on Monday. He found in the resolutions a number of ear-marks which he could not understand, and he would like to obtain through the Chair some information on the subject. He would like the President of the Board of Aldermen to state what he meant by the Investigation Committee, of which William A. Booth was Chairman, and to which he referred in his resolutions. As to the information called for by the gentleman, it was furnished in his reports.

Mr. Lewis replied that the information he called for was plainly stated in his resolution.

Controller Green asked, through the Chair, if the gentleman had a copy of Mr. Booth's report?

Mayor Wickham said that Mr. Lewis could reply personally to the question, but Mr. Green remarked that he always addressed any member of the board through its President. Mr. Lewis then replied that he presumed that a copy of Mr. Booth's report could be furnished by the Controller.

Mayor Wickham here repeated that he hoped the board would take action as soon as possible upon claims for salaries.

Controller Green said he would furnish to the board at its next meeting a report of all the unexpended balances.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to issue the following bonds: Third Avenue Improvement bonds, $11,000; City Parks Improvement Fund stock, $100,000, and assessment bonds to pay contractors $200,000. The board then adjourned until Thursday at 11 A. M.

## THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—CRITICISM OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Pilot Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at their offices, No. 40 Burling slip. Pilots Cisco, Connolly, Cummiskey, and Cochrane, who had been summoned to appear before the board and show cause why their licenses should not be revoked, sent in their resignations instead, having secured positions under the New-Jersey Pilot Commission. The resignations were accepted.

An application was received from parties living on Staten Island asking for a revision of the exterior line of the island from the neighborhood of Quarantine. The Secretary was instructed to inform them that whenever the Legislature asks for an opinion on the subject it will be given. The proposed revision would greatly improve the property of the petitioners but might be of damage to the harbor.

Jacob Heath, who had passed the usual examination satisfactorily, was appointed a pilot and given a license. He was the only candidate who presented himself.

A letter was received from the Light-house Board informing the Pilot Commissioners that spar buoys had been put down at their request, in place of the buoys that had been carried away by the ice, and that a similar course will be pursued whenever an emergency arises.

The annual report of the Harbor Commissioners was read and sent to the Governor. It is short, and speaks of the difficulties they have to contend with in removing obstacles from the harbor. "Details are superfluous," said the Secretary, "when the destruction is general."

Mr. Blunt vouched for the following communication, which was sent in by a citizen: "On Thursday, Jan. 14, between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., fifty or sixty carts came upon Pier No. 34, North River, loaded with earth and refuse, mixed with a little ice, and dumped their contents into the slip between Piers Nos. 33 and 34, filling up the slip from the bottom to several feet above the surface of the water." This was reported to the Dock Department, who answered that they had written a very strong letter to the Police Department remonstrating against such action by their employes. No relief has been obtained, however, and the practice is continued. Mr. Blunt, in commenting on this subject, said that "the Police Department should be dumped into the same place."

No difficulty is anticipated in regard to keeping the harbor navigable this Winter, notwithstanding the large amount of ice in it.

## THE WILL OF DR. PARMLY.

The will of the well-known Surgeon Dentist, Dr. Eleazar Parmly, of No. 19 West Thirty-eighth street, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. It is one of the handsomest-looking wills ever filed in the Surrogate's court, being engrossed with illuminated headings on fine parchment paper. The testator's estate is valued at about one million five hundred thousand dollars, and the executors named to dispose of it are Ehrich Parmly, the son, and Charles H. Ward and Frederick Billings, the sons-in-law of the testator. The will gives Ehrich his father's country residence at Shrewsbury, N. J., and library, business, and all its appurtenances. The silver-ware, pictures, statuary, &c., left by the testator are to be divided between Ehrich and his sisters, Mrs. Mary M. Ward and Mrs. Julia Billings. The rest of the property is to be divided into four equal shares, one to go to each of the children named, and the fourth share to be held in trust by the Executors for the benefit of the three children of the testator's deceased daughter, Mrs. Anna E. Rossitter.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 19, at an Executor's sale to close the estate of Gabriel Furman, deceased, A. H. Muller & Son sold the valuable premises No. 37 Chambers street and No. 13 Reade street, between Broadway and Centre street, embracing a lot 25 by 150, running through from Chambers to Reade streets, with a five-story marble-front and brick building covering same thereon, renting at the rate of $12,000 per annum, for $100,000, the purchaser being Washington Irving, one of the heirs to the estate. The property sold low. William Kennedy, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, also sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 17 by 100.5 on East Forty-second street, north side, 98 feet east of Second avenue, for $9,625, to Newman Cohen. No other sales were made.

The legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, of a house and lot on Charles street, between Washington and West streets, was adjourned to Feb. 2, and the legal sale by James M. Miller, of property on Baxter street, south of Hester street, to Feb. 18. In the matter of the sale by Samuel A. Steele, of lots on East Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth streets, east of Fourth avenue, nothing was done, the auctioneers not putting in an appearance.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By William Keanelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-eighth street, south side, 225 feet east of Fourth avenue, and two lots, together in size 50.9 by 100, on Third avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-sixth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 245 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale, to close estate of Richard J. Owens, deceased, of the premises No. 71 Sullivan street, south side, between Broome and Spring streets, comprising a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story and basement brick-front building upon the front thereof and a three-story frame building in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by about 45, on West Sixteenth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 35.8 by 204 by 42 by 204, on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of a very desirable country residence, now owned and occupied by Mr. J. V. D. Loomis, located at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, within a quarter of a mile of the railroad depot, embracing 11 1-10 acres of land, handsomely laid out, with a large modern three-story frame house, stable, and other buildings thereon. For one desiring an investment of this nature, a most excellent opportunity is here presented.

## EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

NEW-YORK.

*By A. H. Muller & Son.*

1 five-story marble-front and brick building and lot, No. 37 Chambers st., n. s., and No 13 Reade st., s. s., between Broadway and Centre sts., lot 25x150, running through from Chambers to Reade sts., building covering same.....$100,000

*By Wm. Kennelly.*

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot., East 42d st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of 2d. av.; lot 17x100.5.....$9,625

## RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Monday, Jan. 18.*

Beaver st., No. 34, s. s., 55.3x26.9x56.5x23.10; Alfred De Witt to Thomas McMullen.....$28,000

Lewis st., w. s., 180 ft. n. of Stanton st., 20x100; John Swoboda to Magdalena Archer.... 16,000

36th st., No. 8 West, s. s., 16.4x98.9; Emma L., wife of J. M. Davies, to W. H. Macy..... 30,000

39th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; August L. Nosser to Johanna Jansen..... 18,000

46th st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; Elizabeth Russ Campbell to William F. Vail..... 30,000

50th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x47.8; H. Cassidy to J. Townshend..... 3,750

105th st., s. e. corner of Madison av., 45x100.11; Benjamin A. Willis to William H. Raynor, ½ part..... 10,000

111th st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11; P. Finkenauer to P. Finkenauer, Jr..... 2,000

Same property; Philipp Finkenauer, Jr., to Regina, wife of P. Finkenauer..... 2,000

137th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x99.11; B. A. Willis to W. H. Raynor, ½ part..... 3,000

141st st., n. s., 481.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100, Morrisania; Louis Diehl to Catharine, wife of John Diehl..... 5,500

145th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th av., 75x99.11; D. Tomlinson to R. Arnold..... 7,000

150th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 200x99.11; 150th st., s. s., 34.9 ft. w. of 8th av., 65.3x99.11; William H. Van Vorst to Geradus A. C. Van Beuren..... 12,500

2d av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 46th st., 25x100; John Bauer to Susanna, wife of Ernest Cook.. 100

# CITY REAL ESTATE.

THESE ELEGANT DWELLINGS WILL BE sold exceedingly low to prompt buyers: No. 7 West and Nos. 18 and 19 West 57th st.; No. 41 West 56th; No. 1 East, No. 9 West 53d; Nos. 16 and 22 West 52d; 5th av., Nos. 5, 42, 70, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable. N. B.—Some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.
South-west corner 55th st. and Madison av., near Dr. Hall's new church,
a new first-class well-built brown-stone four-story house, with mirrors, burglar-alarm, double floors, &c.; size, 20.6x55; lot 80 feet. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 645.

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITIES IN TWO houses, rented for $8,000 yearly, for lots or City property not mortgaged; an unrented house worth about forty thousand dollars preferred. Address KNIGHT, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

# BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE.
For sale, a four-story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry. The house was built for the owner's occupancy; every way complete; lot 25x100; house, 25x58. Apply to
J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague st.

# REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the pier foot of 25th st., East River.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.
JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
Of house and lot No. 71 SULLIVAN ST., east side, between Broome and Spring sts, to be sold at auction
On THURSDAY, JAN. 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Owen Donohue, Executor of Richard J. Owens, deceased.
Lot 25x100 feet. Maps of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

# DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, PROPerty in the village of Sing Sing, especially adapted for boarding-house and private livery business. Rent, $1,500 per year. Address B. AUSTIN, Box No. 77 Sing Sing.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

# COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME country-seat near the Sea Shore Railroad, overlooking the river and ocean; ten acres of land with elegant residence, stables, and out-buildings; orchards, choice fruit, handsome lawn, with lake; house supplied with water and gas; would exchange for good City property. Address OWNER, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NEWPORT, R. I.—TWO LOTS ON Gibbs av., 300 feet north of Bath Road, overlooking the sea and valley, each 100x200 feet, adjoining property of Prof. Rogers. Apply to
HOFFMAN & RYAN, No. 13 Broad st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR A DEsirable country place one hour from the City; good house, barn, trout pond; five acres. T. O. HAGUE, No. 85 Leonard st., New-York.

# STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—STORE SITUATED IN THE BEST BUSIness part of Fulton st., opposite Clinton st., Brooklyn; is large and commodious, with handsome plate-glass front; has been for some years established as a cloak and mantilla and dry goods store; lately occupied as a millinery and fancy store. Apply for terms to
JOHN LOCKITT & CO.,
No. 184 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 50 Vesey st., room No. 6.

# HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND neighborhood, two or three nicely-furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Address, stating terms, X. Y., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

# REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH—A THREE OR FOUR story high stoop brown stone, from 22 to 25 feet wide, between Park and 6th avs., below 42d st., at a bargain. Owners may address BANKER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE—A small house in a pleasant locality of the City. Address L., Box No. 5,386 Post Office.

# FINANCIAL.

## VERMILYE & CO.
## BANKERS,
### 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

REPORT OF THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, of the City of New-York, January, 1875.

| INVESTMENTS. | |
|---|---|
| Bonds of the United States | $1,161,750 00 |
| Bonds of the State of New-York | 108,500 00 |
| Bonds of the State of Michigan | 50,000 00 |
| Bonds of the State of Kansas | 100,000 00 |
| Bonds of the State of Missouri | 150,000 00 |
| Bonds of cities in the State of New-York | 1,714,705 00 |
| Bonds of counties in the State of New-York | 662,000 00 |
| Bonds of towns in the State of New-York | 34,000 00 |
| Real estate—Nos. 54, 56, 58 Bowery | 177,000 00 |
| Loans secured by bond and mortgage on improved real estate in the City of New-York and vicinity, appraised values $8,351,000 | 3,351,485 00 |
| Loans secured by United States bonds | 15,100 00 |
| Interest earned and accrued on investments | 89,730 53 |
| Cash in banks and trust companies | 464,241 26 |
| Cash in vault | 280,905 54 |
| Total | $8,350,417 33 |

| LIABILITIES. | |
|---|---|
| Total amount due depositors, including interest credited Jan. 1, 1875 | $8,017,678 21 |
| Excess of assets over liabilities | 332,739 12 |
| Total | $8,350,417 33 |

1875—JANUARY INTEREST now payable. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and be entitled to interest from Jan. 1. Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

AGENCY OF
## Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital.....$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up.....7,307,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected:

| | |
|---|---|
| HENRY DAVID, | DANIEL D. WHITNEY, |
| CHARLES JENKINS, | ABRAM WAKEMAN, |
| M. M. VAN BUREN, | J. WINDMULLER. |
| J. W. BROWN, | WM. H. MONTANYE, |
| EDWARD SCULLY, | JOHN A. BAUSH, |
| B. A. MAYERBAU, | JAMES NEEVES, |
| WILLIAM MILES, | THOMAS WEBB, |
| NELSON SAMMIS, | GEORGE C. JEFFERIES, |
| JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, | NOAH A. CHILDS, |
| CLEMENT S. PARSONS, | JOHN M. BIXBY, |
| HAML'N BLYDENBURGH, | ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY, |
| BERNARD McFEELEY, | NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, |
| MERRITT H. SMITH, | DAVID MAHANY, |
| R. G. HATFIELD, | JOHN ROMER, |
| CYRUS H. LOUTREL, | J. B. BLYDENBURGH, |
| ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE | H. J. BARINGER. |

H. D. WHITNEY, President pro tem.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the loan for $675,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOODWARD STEAM PUMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made in pursuance of law, &c.

The capital stock of the company amounts to $120,000, all paid in.

The amount of debt of the company is $31,416 64.
G. M. WOODWARD,
C. W. WOODWARD,
W. H. McMANNUS,
Trustees.

*City, County, and State of New-York:* W. H. McMannus being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Company of New-York, and that the matter stated in above report is true.
(Signed) W. H. McMANNUS.
Sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1875.
(Signed) HENRY A. BIGLER,
Commissioner of Deeds, New-York City.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| EDWD. H. AMMIDOWN, | JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, |
| JAMES BUELL, | JAMES R. PLUM, |
| RAPHAEL BUCHMAN, | EDWD. H. PERKINS, Jr., |
| RICHARD P. BRUFF, | ABNER S. RICHARDS, |
| JULIUS CATLIN, Jr., | RUSSELL SAGE, |
| HENRY C. HULBERT, | R. W. TOWNSEND. |
| ISAAC ICKELHEIMER, | HORACE K. THURBER, |
| PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH. | |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES BUELL was unanimously re-elected President, and RUSSELL SAGE was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all (if any) then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. S. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo. J. W. C. RODNEY,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M.
Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

# FINANCIAL.

## 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE
## CITY & STATE BONDS,
INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID IN NEW-YORK.
ALSO, OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR, BY
## ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., N. Y.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, by the name of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, which corporation has become vested under foreclosure sales with the title to the railroad, land grant, and all other properties formerly owned by the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company.

Pursuant to votes of the Directors of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, passed in accordance with the terms of the decrees of the United States Circuit Court confirming said sales, every holder of the railroad or land grant bonds of the old company, upon the transfer of his bonds and all rights under them, and his stock in the old company to the new company, will be entitled to receive fifty-five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, in the stock of the new company, provided he shall at the time of such transfer pay five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, within sixty days, from Dec. 19, 1874, in cash to the new company. For this five per cent. in cash and interest thereon, until Jan. 1, 1875, each person will be entitled to receive the first mortgage bonds of the new company. The capital stock of the new company is $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

It is manifestly for the interest of every holder of the bonds of the old company to avail himself of this privilege within the time specified, for otherwise he will be remitted to his distributive share in the proceeds of the sales of the road and lands, which, after payment of expenses, will probably amount to less than one per cent. on the par value of each class of bonds.

The bonds will be received and stock issued at the office of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, No. 70 State st., Boston, Mass., on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.
JOSEPH H. CONVERSE,
President Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company adopted the following resolution on the 5th of January instant:

*Whereas*, This company has applied to Congress for aid to complete its road by a Government guarantee of interest on its bonds hereafter to be issued, and whereas, it is desirable that the holders of this company's first mortgage bonds should meet for conference and action concerning their interests generally, and especially in relation to any action Congress may take on the company's application now pending before it; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Secretary call a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to be held in its office, in New-York City, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, to take action in the premises.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the holders of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet at its office, No. 58 Fifth av., New-York City, at noon of the 18th day of March, 1875.
SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY, made in pursuance of the annual law of the Company is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000) stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, real estate on Oil Creek, Penn., as heretofore reported, necessary for the business of the company, as full stock not liable to any further call or assessment. The amount of the existing debts of the company does not exceed Two Hundred Dollars. ($200.)
A. L. DICKINSON, Pres't.
EDWARD ARNOLD, Secretary.

AUGUSTUS STORRS,
H. B. LORD,
DANIEL S. ARNOLD,
J. R. HALL,
} Trustees.

*State and County of New-York, ss.:* EDWARD ARNOLD, Secretary of the Shafer Farm Oil Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing annual report of said company is true and correct.
EDWARD ARNOLD, Secretary.
Sworn to before me, Jan. 18, 1875.
SIDNEY VAN ZANDT, Notary Public, New-York County.

OFFICE OF THE BANDMAN ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY, No. 43 ELM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE capital stock of the above-named corporation is Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, of which One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been issued and the value thereof paid to the company in property and letters patent, heretofore granted to C. J. Bandman. The indebtedness of the company does not exceed the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.
E. HUMPHREY, President.
JAMES P. WHITFIELD,
H. T. IVES,
A. J. HALL.
D. S. WALLACE, Secretary.

*City and County of New-York, ss.:* D. S. WALLACE, Secretary, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is Secretary of the Bandman Artificial Stone Company and that the above annual report is true according to his best knowledge and belief.
D. S. WALLACE, Secretary.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1875.
D. L. HOLMES,
Commissioner of Deeds, New-York City.
Indorsed filed Jan. 18, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CARATEL GOLD MINING COMPANY, made in pursuance of the law. The capital stock of the company is Four Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars, all of which was issued in payment for property necessary for their business. The indebtedness of said company does not exceed Eight Thousand Dollars.
Dated Jan. 18, 1875.
GENIO C. SCOTT,
President.
JOSEPH HALL,
SAMUEL D. WILSON,
} Trustees.

*City and County of New-York, ss.:* A. H. WELLINGTON, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of said company, and that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.
A. H. WELLINGTON.
Sworn to before me, this the 19th day of January, 1875.
BEECKMAN T. BUENHAM,
Commissioner of Deeds.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:
WM. A. WHEELOCK, MORRIS FRANKLIN,
WM. M. BLISS, JAMES W. SMITH,
SIMON BERNHEIMER, CHAS. A. DENNY,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS, LEONARD J. STIASTNY,
JAMES M. DUNBAR, WM. L. STRONG.
JOHN BYERS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WM. A. WHEELOCK was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. WM. M. BLISS, Vice President.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
ROBERT RAY, HENRY MEYER,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, JOSIAH BLOSSOM,
WILLIAM H. GUION, FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, SANFORD COBB,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JOHN C. LIVINGSTON.
At a subsequent meeting of the board SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
R. H. LOWRY, T. T. BUCKLEY,
J. J. CRANE, G. G. SAMPSON,
W. S. TISDALE, W. H. GUION,
H. A. HOWE, S. R. STONE.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, G. B. CARHART,
W. L. COSSEWELD, S. J. DENSLOW.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, and JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

$15,000.—A HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABlished manufacturing business will be sold for the above amount (or one-third, if preferred, pro rata,) to a respectable business man who will take hold of the business, either as manager or Secretary and Treasurer, at fair salary; profits 100 to 200 per cent. on average, and the world is our market. Address SPECIALTY, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING FIVE COUPONS OF LONG DOCK COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 2,700, 28, 2,101, 2,693, 1,927, representing $35 each, payable Dec. 1, 1874: payment has been stopped. The finder will please leave them at F. A. REICHARD'S, No. 15 Platt st.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY